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U.S. Is Said to Plan Air Strikes if Iraq Uses Gas on Rebels

State Department Warns Envoys Against Chemical Weapons Attack

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bush administration officials have drawn up plans to use air strikes against any Iraqi military unit that uses poison gas on rebels battling President Saddam Hussein, according to senior administration officials.

The military planning followed the receipt in Washington of U.S. and allied intelligence reports stating that Mr. Hussein's military commanders had issued orders to field officers in two Shiite holy cities, An Najaf and Karbala, to use chemical weapons to put down uprisings in those cities, administration and allied officials said.

"If he uses gas, we are right there in the country and I don't think morally we could let him do it and not do anything about it," said an official familiar with administration planning.

[Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said, "We would not look at all favorably on any use by Iraq of chemical weapons." Agence France-Presse reported Sunday from Riyadh, where Mr. Baker was holding talks on Mideast peace initiatives.

[Mr. Baker declined to say whether the U.S. military had already selected targets in Iraq should the bombing resume.]

Senior Iraqi diplomats in Washington and New York were summoned by State Department officials and warned that the United States would not tolerate chemical attacks on rebellious Iraqi citizens.

One warning was delivered by Thomas R. Pickering, the American representative at the United Nations, to Abdul Amir Anbari, the Iraqi delegate.

The Iraqis denied any intention of using chemical weapons, but U.S. officials noted that Mr. Hussein had named a new interior minister, Ali Hassan Majid, who is believed to have ordered the use of poison gas on Iraqi Kurds in 1988.

The intelligence reports were based on intercepted communications between the Iraqi high command and field commanders, officials said. But no subsequent intelligence has indicated that such weapons have been used, despite assertions by Iraqi opposition groups that their forces have suffered mustard gas attacks.

A senior administration official said one intercepted communication was very precise in its reference to chemical agents and, therefore, immediately set off alarms in Washington.

"We got an intercept on Thursday indicating that they were going to drop a gas bomb on a specific place at a specific time," the official said. Referring to the diplomatic warning that followed, he added, "We told them in very explicit terms that this was something that would not be countenanced."

Another official from an allied government said the intercepted communication was an instruction from the military high command in Baghdad urging field commanders to "use the liquids" because "time is not on our side."

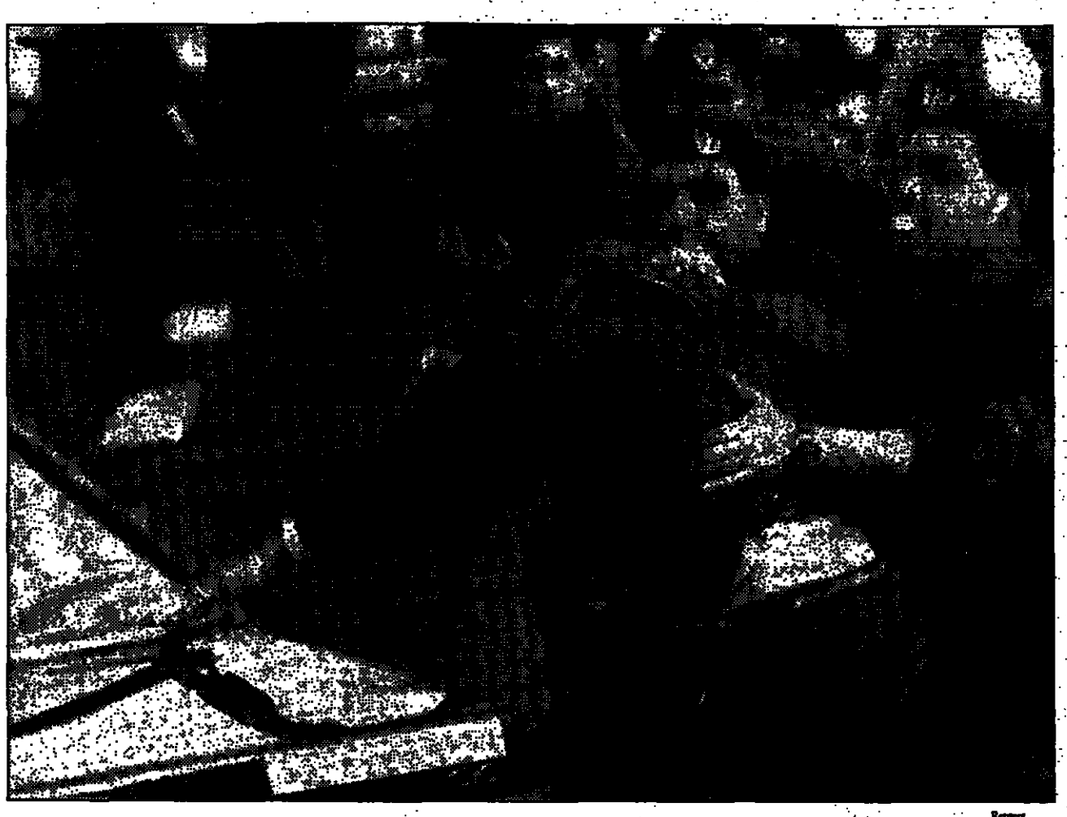
U.S. officials expressed hope that their warning, backed by the fact that American and allied forces occupy 20 percent of Iraqi territory and have dominion over the Iraqi skies, would deter Baghdad from using chemical arms on the rebels.

Administration officials did not state publicly what actions U.S. forces might take if a chemical attack against Iraqi civilians was detected, and no final decision had been made on the military options.

But they said the main recommendation drawn up by the National Security Council was for air strikes rather than renewed ground attacks from U.S. forces in Iraq.

"The ground option is definitely precluded," the official said. "That leads into the destruction of Iraq, and we've said that won't happen. It would mean a longer ground war with the risk of backlash and casualties. An air strike was the most likely option."

Another administration official said there had been no meeting so far between President George Bush and his senior aides to review the options.



Reuters

Border police restraining a Jewish man from attacking a car owned by an Arab in Jerusalem on Sunday. Reports that four women were stabbed to death by an Arab man prompted demonstrations in Jerusalem and among Jewish settlers in the West Bank. Page 3.

Arabs Balk at Peace Overtures to Israel

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Arab governments, after a meeting with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, balked Sunday at offering any reconciliation in the Middle East peace process and instead pressed for concessions from Israel on the occupied territories and the Palestinians.

Mr. Baker, who visits Israel on Monday, responded by saying, "We still have a long, long way to go."

"So therefore," he said, "I don't think it is surprising that you do not have Arab governments coming out and unilaterally making statements about steps they would be willing to take in the absence of knowing a little more about what might develop as the process moves forward."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Israeli officials said recently that they were looking for signs from some of the Arab states that they might be prepared to end the state of belligerency against Israel now that the Gulf war is over. Such small confidence-building measures, they said, could be the beginning of the reconciliation.

Meeting here with the foreign ministers from Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Baker said he had asked them to consider what actions they might take if his talks in Israel were productive.

President Bush rules out PLO talks any time soon. Page 3.

He is apparently seeking to begin a process by which both Israel and the Arab states could take joint steps toward peace. The Arab response Sunday may be part of a process of putting pressure on Israel in anticipation of a drawn-out process in which both sides make concessions.

As he flew to Egypt later Sunday, Mr. Baker said he had received "some indication very recently" that a group of Palestinians wanted to meet with him in Israel.

There were reports from Israel on Sunday that the group had been approved by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, with which the U.S. broke off a dialogue last year. A senior State Department official said that the list of people proposed for the meeting with Mr. Baker comprised individuals with whom the United States has had frequent contact.

Mr. Baker acknowledged that he was not "overly optimistic" about the peace process. In response to questions, he said of his two-track approach: "Please don't declare it dead until it's actually dead. I happen to think it's at least alive until we explore the concept and the possibilities with the leadership of Israel."

The Arab ministers gave a general endorsement to the four-point postwar agenda outlined by President George Bush and Mr. Baker. The foreign ministers appeared enthusiastic about some portions of it, including an effort to eliminate from the Middle East weapons of mass destruction and the means for delivering them.

Mr. Baker and the ministers also held discussions about the creation of an Arab peacekeeping force in the Gulf, which will be dominated by Egyptian and Syrian troops.

His meeting with the Arab ministers was of symbolic importance, displaying a closer relationship between the United States and some of the participants than before they had joined the coalition that defeated Iraq.

U.S. officials hope to forge a new Arab power base around the leading partners of the coalition in Cairo, Damascus and Riyadh.

But the Arab governments' statement issued after the meeting suggested that the Gulf war had not dramatically changed their posi-

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Giant Crowds In Russia Seek Resignation Of Gorbachev

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators held rallies across the giant Russian Republic on Sunday to call for the resignation of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and express support for his principal rival, Boris N. Yeltsin.

The protests in Moscow and elsewhere in the country, and a fiery speech Saturday by Mr. Yeltsin in which he called for an all-out offensive against the ruling Communist Party, suggest that the struggle for power in the Soviet Union is moving toward a climax.

Seeming to sum up the mood of many of the demonstrators who gathered Sunday beside the Kremlin wall, a poster read: "Gorbachev, once you led us forward. Now you are leading us backward. We demand that you quit."

The coordinated show of support for Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president, occurs a week before a nationwide refereadum on whether to preserve the Soviet Union as a federation of republics. Most speakers urged participants to vote "no" in the referendum or spoil their ballots to demonstrate their lack of confidence in the Gorbachev leadership.

On Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin launched a new offensive against the Soviet Communist Party, saying that the time had come for a decisive push to ensure the triumph of democracy in the Soviet Union.

"Let's declare war on the leadership of the country, which has led us into a quagmire," Mr. Yeltsin told a supportive Moscow audience. "This year will be decisive." Either Communist hard-liners "will strangle the democrats," he said, "or we will survive and win."

The size of the rally Sunday in Moscow's Manezh Square rivaled demonstrations in February last year, when the anti-government movement is generally believed to have peaked. The most significant difference was the repeated calls for Mr. Gorbachev's resignation, in contrast to last year when most demonstrators still expressed measured support for the father of *perestroika* and *glasnost*.

Leading progressives said they feared that Mr. Gorbachev might try to use a "yes" vote in the referendum next Sunday as an excuse to crush the democratic opposition and rebellious republics. Voters across the Soviet Union are being asked whether they are in favor of "the preservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of sovereign republics" that guarantees the rights and freedoms of all individuals.

The liberal mayor of Moscow, Gavriil K. Popov, said that the real question in the referendum was whether "we trust the leadership of this country," and that the answer should be "a resounding no."

The large turnout in Moscow and other Russian cities was a convincing demonstration of Mr. Yeltsin's continued popular appeal, his main political asset in the coming confrontation with Mr. Gorbachev.

Public opinion polls have suggested that the Russian leader's approval rating dropped sharply in the last few months, largely because of his inability to improve the economy, but it appears to have picked up since he called for Mr. Gorbachev's resignation last month.

Mr. Gorbachev's approval rating has slumped even more dramatically and shows few signs of recovery. But unlike Mr. Yeltsin, the Soviet president has the resources of the vast economic bureaucracy, the armed forces and the Communist Party to draw on. Constitutionally, he can remain in office until March 1994 without facing an election.

Over the last two weeks, the state-controlled media have launched an extensive propaganda campaign to persuade Soviets to vote "yes" in the referendum, sug-

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Kiosk

Weizsäcker Backs Berlin

BONN (Reuters) — President Richard von Weizsäcker has urged the Bundestag, or parliament, to move from Bonn to Berlin, saying that a Berlin base would place the government at the center of Europe and encourage integration of Eastern Europe with the West.

Mr. Weizsäcker, a former West Berlin mayor, was immediately criticized by Bonn supporters, who accused him of overstepping his largely symbolic office.

Bundestag leaders were scheduled to hold a first round of talks on Thursday on moving to Berlin. A final vote is expected before its summer recess, which begins in mid-June.

General News

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Israel Plans for 10,000 Territory Homes

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A report by the Housing Ministry on construction plans to accommodate the wave of Soviet immigrants shows that more than 10,000 units will be located in the occupied territories despite a pledge by the government to the Bush administration to place all such housing inside Israel.

Issued last week by the ministry's Administration for Construction for Immigrants, the document suggests that the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is flouting promises that were used to obtain $400 million in U.S. loan guarantees for housing construction, government critics said Sunday.

But spokesmen for Mr. Shamir contended that there had been no change in policy, since the building plan described in the report — a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post — has not been officially adopted.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d approved the loan program last month after assurances from Mr. Shamir that Israel did not plan to build housing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for the hundreds of thousands of Soviet immigrants expected in the coming years. The possibility that Israel might put immigrants in the territories has raised alarms in the Arab world and prompted the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to warn last year that immigration to Israel could be curtailed if it were used to expand settlements.

But the Housing Ministry report contains extensive listing of new temporary and permanent housing for Jewish settlements in the territories, all under the heading Project Immigration.

The report shows that of a projected 54,614 new units, 7,100 are planned for the West Bank and Gaza; 1,100 are planned for the Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria in 1967, and 2,000 are intended for areas in Jerusalem that fall outside Israel's internationally recognized border, known as the Green Line.

Government officials on Sunday offered conflicting accounts of the

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Message on the Dollar: Higher, and Fast

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Money talks. And in a shout that stunned even market professionals, it is saying that the dollar is headed sharply higher, and fast.

The message is not fundamentally different from what the professionals have been forecasting — that the dollar could hit 1.70 Deutsche marks by midyear and perhaps 1.90 DM by year-end. But between now and then, the professionals said, the dollar was headed for a setback to 1.50 DM or slightly lower.

That view was forcefully rejected by the market Friday when the dollar was driven beyond a psychologically important chart point to a six-month closing high of 1.5693 DM. Its best level of the day was 1.5712 DM.

The timing of the move was spectacular: on the eve of a weekend, which usually blankets the market in caution, and in defiance of the news that was supposed to cause the dollar to crumble.

The increase in the number of unemployed in the United States, reported Friday, was easily double the figure analysts had been projecting and, as feared, the Federal Reserve responded by cutting the market-directing interest rate on overnight money another quarter-point to 6 percent.

The news did cause the dollar to dip. But that was short-lived.

Currency players who had missed the boat during the four-week rally from the record low of 1.4435 DM decided that this would be the last opportunity to buy on the cheap.

The buying frenzy drove the dollar comfortably above 1.56 DM, a level where chartists expected it to encounter some resistance. The breach propelled the bandwagon mood that the dollar could only go higher.

"From a technical perspective, the dollar is in great shape," said Simon Crane, an adviser to currency traders.

The unmistakable message from the market — and confirmed by the performance of the New York bond market — is that the easing by the Fed is its last, that the recession is effectively over.

This was ratified in the bond market, where prices fell, pushing up yields. The apparent contradiction of short-term rates easing and long-term rates rising reflects bondholders' anticipation that the Fed's next move, whenever that may happen, will be to increase rates.

The conviction that the end of the Gulf war means a revival of consumer confidence and the beginning of the end to the recession is what's driving markets.

Thus, the February jobless data, which surprised analysts and indicated that the recession was getting worse, was totally disregarded by financial market participants who saw that as old news made irrelevant by the cease-fire on Feb. 28.

This buoyant view about the postwar economic outlook also explains the readiness of

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Alexander Zemlianichenko/The Associated Press

Supporters of Boris Yeltsin chanting slogans hostile to President Gorbachev in Moscow on Sunday.

Iraq in Disarray: A Firsthand Account

The writer of this article was seized by Iraqi soldiers near Basra, Iraq, on March 4. He was freed in Baghdad on Friday and arrived Saturday in Amman, Jordan.

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Republican Guard soldiers, their green uniforms dirty and torn, crouched near a cement wall in a small mud-and-wattle village and warily viewed the rooftops above.

Rapid bursts of fire from AK-47s ripped through the rain, the bullets splattering in the ankle-deep mud and pinging against the cement. Cries of confusion were heard up and down the street as soldiers tumbled to take cover.

"Shiites!" an Iraqi soldier asked of another, "or army?" The fact that the soldier had lost all certainty of who the enemy was — deserters or Muslim fundamentalist rebels — showed the depth of disarray that has seized Iraq since the allied rout of Baghdad's forces from Kuwait.

The firefight, in a village 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Basra, took place Tuesday on the road going north to Baghdad. It pitted the Shiites against a Republican Guard unit of about 600 men.

The battle was one of dozens that have taken place since the allies defeated and humiliated President Saddam Hussein's army. This correspondent, riding in a jeep under armed guard, spent three days with the unit after being captured by Iraqi soldiers in southern Iraq.

Although he and five colleagues were told that they were guests, they were kept under armed guard and told to inform curious onlookers that they were Yugoslavs.

Rebels have taken control of numerous small villages along the road from Basra to Baghdad, burning police stations and killing local officials, while gun battles have bottled up all traffic on the few remaining routes in the south. Major cities like Basra, An Najaf and Karbala have become battlegrounds, as Shiite rebels have seized on the country's disarray in the wake of the war to mount their uprising.

The ground war that might have taken place in Kuwait is now being fought in Iraq, not between Baghdad and its coalition adversaries but between the government and its internal enemies. Mr. Hussein's hold on power lies in the balance.

In the firefight north of Basra, bullets popped from assault weapons up and down the street. Soldiers fumbled in their vests for new magazines. They slipped and fell in the mud,

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U.S. Goes to Bat for Business Abroad

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Late last year, just before Saudi Arabia was expected to award a major telephone contract to Alcatel of France and L. M. Ericsson of Sweden, the U.S. government decided to throw a little of its weight around.

At a time when more than 500,000 American troops were moving into the desert kingdom, Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher sent a note to his Saudi counterpart, Soliman Solaim, urging the Saudis to reconsider. Now Saudi Arabia is discussing the project with AT&T.

American industry has always followed the flag, and Washington has long supported U.S. oil interests in the Middle East. But there is something new in the mad scramble among American businesses to help a grateful Kuwait and Saudi Arabia rebuild their economies after the war in the Gulf. This time, the Bush administration is going out of its way to help open the door.

For decades, the U.S. government has shied away from the common practice among European and Japanese leaders of serving as front men for their nation's leading industries in going after big foreign contracts. No more.

Little by little, the United States is starting to do business abroad just like everybody else.

"We no longer enjoy the luxury of being above the fray," said Alan Stoga, international economist for Kissinger Associates in New York. "You are starting to see a subtle but very important, shift in the Bush administration toward a trade policy based on the idea that the government can and should play a much more significant role in helping American companies compete overseas."

The reconstruction of Kuwait, expected to cost at least $50 billion and probably $100 billion or more, is the most obvious example. Long before the allied fighting began, the State Department convinced the Kuwaitis to locate their postwar recovery team in Washington rather than London or Riyadh. And this week the Commerce Department will open a Foreign Commercial Service office in Kuwait to ensure, as Mr. Mosbacher put it, "that U.S. business can get their fair share of contracts."

Of course, the U.S. government doesn't

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Ex-French Foreign Minister Fears a 'Fundamentalist Surge'

Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister from 1981 to 1984, was an outspoken dove during the Gulf crisis. Mr. Cheysson, who withheld public comment during the ground war, spoke to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about his views following the coalition's defeat of Iraq.

Q. In your efforts to promote a diplomatic solution to the crisis, you made apocalyptic-sounding predictions about the cost of a Gulf war, suggesting that it would be a catastrophe for the West in terms of its relations with the Arab world. Militarily, you predicted massive casualties, in the tens of thousands.

A. I should have said 200,000 — a massacre, with a terrifying impact on the masses in all Arab countries, including the coalition allies.

Q. Are you blaming the coalition for these deaths, which you put at a much higher figure than I've heard, and not President Saddam Hussein? You dismiss allied claims about minimizing civilian casualties?

A. Of course Saddam was partly responsible: He walked into a trap, then reacted with brutality, utterly unacceptable brutality. But I categorically reject notions about avoiding unnecessary damage. The allied goal of annihilating Iraq's economy was bound to involve civilian casualties. Why don't you ask why the air war lasted 40 days instead of 15 as planned?

Q. President François Mitterrand says that the attacks in Iraq were militarily justified in a war to free Kuwait.

A. No one could believe that.

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Q. You sought a diplomatic solution to prevent war. In retrospect, was there ever a realistic chance of obtaining a withdrawal peacefully?

A. The Americans were determined to go to war from the start. And I don't say that they were wrong in their approach. Saddam, in August, might have been open to a deal, but he quickly turned unbelievably stubborn. He fully realized — and I am in a position to know this — that he would be crushed if there was a war. He refused to believe that the Americans would go to war, right to the end.

Q. Knowing that, why did you insist publicly that there would not be a war? Even as late as January, you were giving interviews, including many in Arab newspapers, playing down the threat. Weren't your statements undermining the coalition's campaign to make Baghdad realize its predicament and comply with United Nations resolutions in time to avoid a war?

A. I was being begged to say that by people around Saddam and other Arabs close to him. They told me, "We have to make Saddam feel he has won so he can withdraw."

Q. But a face-saving withdrawal such as you suggest would have left him believing he had successfully cowed the world. What kind of outlook would that have left?

A. I confess I thought that there was a degree of intelligence in Saddam, a subtlety, that justified the gamble. But I overestimated his political sophistication.

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Q. Suppose France had followed your recommendations and declined to join the war effort. Where would France be today? Wouldn't its new allies be Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and what is left of Iraq?

A. France was never going to side with the PLO after Yassar Arafat made the unbelievable political mistake of supporting Saddam. But France could have adopted the stance of other European countries, or the Soviet Union, and today it would be better placed to act if complications develop and Washington needs a reliable ally with the right credentials.

Q. But if France had deserted the coalition, how could the allies envisage the division of labor you suggest, leaving Paris in charge of diplomacy after the allies fought the battles? France would be isolated from the United States.

A. So what? Would that be so bad? You'll see, if things turn sour this time, how gladly we'll turn to Moscow.

Q. But Moscow has no leverage.

A. Oh really? I hope you don't have cause to regret that remark in the weeks ahead. We'll be glad of Soviet intervention, if things develop the way I fear.

Q. What fear is that?

A. If Shiite Muslim fundamentalists gain control of southern Iraq, the millenial balance between Arabs and Persians will be upset, and a fundamentalist surge that starts with Iraq's holy cities will go on to threaten Mecca and Saudi Arabia. Before the war, Arabs constantly told us that the destruction of Saddam would create this risk.

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Q. You constantly said that a war would unite the Arab world against the West. Such views are characterized by Saudi Arabia's ambassador in Washington, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, as "Arabists selling the Arabs short." He said, "They think either we don't have brains or they think of us in a romantic sense — white robes, white horses" — unable to be lucid about Mr. Hussein.

A. I don't see any reason to revise my thinking. Except about Israel, which everyone owes a great deal for restraint. Even so, the Arab masses are suffering a frightening shock at Iraq's humiliating collapse. And Arabs feel it was imposed on them.

Q. But Mr. Mitterrand and you consulted every conceivable Arab, inside the coalition and out. It was Mr. Hussein who would not talk to you — or to other Arabs.

A. That's fine rhetoric, but talk to the Arabs about what they think. The long-term reaction is going to be terrifying, even in the coalition countries.

Q. If you fear an Iranian push westward, what response do you recommend?

A. I'm not sure what can be done. Commendably, the Americans have demonstrated their willingness to assume their responsibilities in the Gulf, as they did in seeking — rightly — to curtail Saddam's inordinate power. And if the postwar problems are treated in the spirit suggested by President Bush, everything I've just said is beside the point.

MONDAY Q&A

Belgrade Is Tense After Mass Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Security forces intervened repeatedly Sunday to disperse hundreds of people attempting to demonstrate in central Belgrade against Serbia's Communist government.

Two persons were killed and at least 76 were injured Saturday when police used tear gas, water cannon and gunfire to break up a demonstration by thousands of residents calling for the removal of Slobodan Milosevic, the hard-line president of Serbia.

The demonstrations and violence were seen by many here as a sharp rebuke to Mr. Milosevic, who has long enjoyed great popular support in his republic through strident appeals to Serbian nationalism and an avowed determination to preserve Yugoslavia as a multinational socialist state.

The protesters Saturday taunted police with shouts of "Communist Red Bandits" and chants of "Slobo out!" and "Slobo-Stalin!"

Yugoslavia's collective presidency announced it had ordered the army to intervene, an implicit acknowledgment that the local police were unable to control the situation. Mr. Milosevic appealed for calm in a brief televised statement Saturday and asked Serbs to stop taking grievances to the streets.

The secession-minded republics of Slovenia and Croatia said Sunday that they had voted against deploying the army because it would further reduce the chances of solving disputes in Yugoslavia.

"Talks hardly seem possible now in a situation where the army is being used as an instrument of persuasion," said the Croatian presidential spokesman, Mario Nobilo.

Slovenia and Croatia boycotted a meeting of the state presidency in Belgrade on Sunday to protest the crackdown. They have threatened to secede unless Yugoslavia becomes a looser alliance, angering Serbia, the largest republic, which wants the country to remain a centrally ruled federation.

The two largest opposition parties, the Serbian Renewal Movement and the Democratic Party, announced Sunday that their deputies would boycott parliament to protest the arrest Saturday of two opposition leaders. Other parties were expected to follow suit.

Nineteen non-Communist legislators also protested the arrest of the Serbian Renewal Movement leaders, Vuk Draskovic and Jovan Marjanovic, by launching a hunger strike late Saturday.

In recent months, Yugoslavia has watched the deterioration of ties among its six republics. But the violence Saturday appeared to be an internal matter for Serbs, stemming from growing dissent over the leadership of Mr. Milosevic and his Socialist Party, the former Communists.

Mr. Milosevic has combined an old-style command economy with an appeal to Serbian nationalists who would like to preserve and enhance their republic's dominance of the five others. The opposition groups that organized the rally Saturday contend that he remains a Communist in fact, if not in name.

On Sunday, demonstrators were turned back as they tried to reach Republic Square, the starting point for the demonstrations Saturday.

Hundreds of Yugoslav Army tanks and armored vehicles were deployed late Saturday in the main streets and intersections of Belgrade. The vehicles were stationed in front of the parliament building, television station and other government offices.

Armed troops in gas masks and bullet-proof vests manned checkpoints and patrolled the streets.

The Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug, said the tanks and armored personnel carriers were moved out of Republic Square on Sunday afternoon, and reporters driving through the city saw no tanks along main roads where they had been stationed earlier.

But security remained tight as police patrolled, dispersing small groups of people who gathered in the square.

In the protest Saturday, thousands of stone-throwing demonstrators converged on central Belgrade, storming police barriers and setting up barricades of overturned cars and trolleys.

The fashionable shopping arcade where the protest took place was turned into a battle zone. Police twice used tear gas and water cannon against the demonstrators, who headed for the parliament building.

The street clashes were the worst in the city since the 1930s. The number of demonstrators was estimated at 30,000 to 100,000.

Doctors at Belgrade's emergency hospital identified the dead as a 54-year-old policeman and an 18-year-old youth, and said that two other people had been treated for gunshot wounds. The cause of the deaths was not specified.

The violence began Saturday at 11:30 A.M., when tens of thousands of people gathered in a public square in Belgrade for a protest organized by the Serbian Movement for Renewal, the main Serbian opposition party.

Serbia is in the midst of a severe economic crisis, with unemployment above 16 percent. Many companies have not paid their workers in months, and banks are staggering near collapse, with most people unable to withdraw money from hard-currency savings accounts.

Organizers said they were specifically protesting the management of the state-run television, which they said favored Mr. Milosevic.

(AFP, NYT, AP, Reuters)

Loccino Mellace/Reuters

Albanians waiting for food outside the San Vito Church in Brindisi, which has been overwhelmed by the arrival of thousands of refugees.

Demoralized Albanians Sail Back Home

Reuters

BRINDISI, Italy — Albanian refugees took over a ship and sailed for home on Sunday, angry at their squalid living conditions in the Italian port they fled to days before.

The 5,787-ton freighter Tirana sailed out of Brindisi to cheers and shouts of "Viva Albania" from the men, women and children packed on its deck.

"We estimate there are between 1,500 and 2,000 refugees on board and they have been given permission to sail back to Albania," the Brindisi deputy police chief said.

The Albanian ship docked on Thursday with more than 5,000 people on board. It was part of an exodus of about 20,000 refugees that has caught Italian authorities unprepared.

Two Albanians still on the dock when the Tirana pulled out ran after it, scrambling on board up ropes thrown over the sides by other refugees.

Only a handful stayed on the harbor to wave them good-bye. The thousands camping on the dockside in increasingly squalid conditions since Thursday had been moved to emergency reception centers.

The refugees took over the Tirana earlier on Sunday, saying they would use force if necessary to go back to their homeland, only days after thousands stormed Albanian ports and clambered on board any boat that might take them to Italy.

Local authorities impounded the Tirana, saying it was unseaworthy, but backtracked when the refugees seized the vessel. The Tirana looked in much better shape than other refugee ships.

Italy agreed to let the Tirana sail after getting assurances from Albania that the refugees would not be persecuted and that the ship would not be used to ferry Albanians to Italy in the future.

Franco Bucarelli, a spokesman for the Civil Protection Ministry which is handling the emergency, said a third condition was that two Italian warships would escort the Tirana back to Albania's territorial waters.

Some of the refugees said they had not expected to find such chaos in Italy.

The Italian government has come under heavy criticism from local and opposition politicians who have accused it of failing to react quickly enough to the crisis.

In Rome, officials reported that Deputy Prime Minister Claudio Martelli would probably go to Tirana on Monday to discuss the crisis or that Albania's foreign minister might come to Rome instead. Mr. Martelli has said that most of the refugees will be sent home.

In Brussels, the EC Commission said it was giving one million Ecus ($1.3 million) in emergency aid for the refugees in Italy. The Albanian government earlier appealed to the commission's president, Jacques Delors, for help.

In his regular Sunday Angelus message, Pope John Paul said his prayers were with the Albanians.

"Faced with so many people in anguish, no one can remain indifferent," he said in St Peter's Square. "We pray that God may help the authorities to find just solutions which respect the dignity of man."

MOSCOW: *Hundreds of Thousands Rally Against Gorbachev in Russia*

(Continued from page 1)

gesting that the future of the country is at stake.

Opinion polls commissioned by the Communist Party indicate that about 60 percent of those taking part will vote "yes." There is likely to be a boycott of the poll in at least six non-Slavic republics, including the three Baltic states.

Several republics have added their own questions to the referendum in an attempt to deny Moscow the possibility of claiming a "yes" vote as an expression of confidence in Mr. Gorbachev's leadership. Voters in Russia will be asked to approve a directly elected presidency for the largest and wealthiest Soviet republic, a position tailor-made for Mr. Yeltsin.

Pro-Yeltsin rallies were held Sunday in numerous Russian cities, including Leningrad, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Novosibirsk and Mr. Yeltsin's hometown, Sverdlovsk, Tass said. It said that resolutions were adopted at many of the rallies, urging a "no" vote in the March 17 referendum.

In his speech Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin sharply criticized a proposed new federation treaty redefining the division of power between the Kremlin and the Soviet republics. He also said that Russia, which covers a larger area and has a greater population than the other 14 republics combined, would soon announce new plans for a rapid transition from a centrally planned economy to a free-market system.

The address to a meeting of liberal politicians and labor leaders marked a significant escalation in Mr. Yeltsin's feud with Mr. Gorbachev.

In the speech, Mr. Yeltsin sharpened his attacks on Mr. Gorbachev personally, saying that many politicians who had come to power "under democratic slogans" had turned out to be "traitors and enemies of democracy."

Riposting Saturday night, one of Mr. Gorbachev's closest aides accused Mr. Yeltsin of fomenting a program of civil disobedience against the leadership of the country, while the Soviet parliamentary speaker, Anatoli I. Lukyanov, denounced Mr. Yeltsin's remarks and predicted they would provoke a sharp response in the legislature on Monday.

"Such irresponsibility, calling for even greater divisions in this country, is impermissible," Mr. Lukyanov said in an interview with state-run television. "We are now dealing with questions of life and death for our country, the development of our economy."

The Kremlin also is clearly worried by a recent surge in politically motivated labor unrest, particularly among the country's coal miners. Tens of thousands of miners in the Ukraine, Western Siberia and the Arctic Circle region of Vorkuta went on strike last week to demand the resignation of Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet legislature, as well as steep pay increases.

Parliament Hands Walesa a Setback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — In President Lech Walesa's first major legislative defeat, the parliament has rejected his call to disband immediately and voted instead to hold parliamentary elections in the fall.

Mr. Walesa's supporters said Sunday that Poland's parliament had lost credibility by rejecting his call to dissolve itself immediately.

By a vote of 314 to 18, with 40 abstentions, the lower chamber, or Sejm, decided Saturday to work through the summer and hold elections by Oct. 30. The elections, which Mr. Walesa wanted to conduct by May 26, would be the nation's first fully free parliamentary vote since World War II.

"The credibility of the Sejm was violently thrown into question," Mr. Walesa's spokesman, Andrzej Drzycimski, said. "The decision goes against the expectations of most political groups, including those represented in parliament."

Mr. Walesa had requested on Thursday that the parliament step down immediately. The legislature was elected in June 1989 under a formula that reserved two-thirds of its 460 seats for the Communists and for allied parties.

Though only partially free, the 1989 elections led to the formation of the first non-Communist government in the Soviet bloc since just after World War II.

During the debate last week, former Communist or Communist-allied deputies, who have only a slim chance of being re-elected, argued strongly against breaking up the body for spring elections. They said the chamber has important tasks to finish and claimed there was insufficient time for an election campaign before a scheduled June visit by Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Walesa, saying he wanted a parliament with a small number of strong parties, has also proposed election rules under which half the Sejm's members would be elected in a winner-take-all vote.

The other half of the seats would be distributed proportionally according to the overall vote, a formula that might allow representation to some minor parties. Mr. Walesa said he wanted to avoid a parliament made up of many small contingents forming unstable coalitions.

(AP, Reuters)

Corruption Trial in Greek Spotlight

Reuters

ATHENS — The biggest corruption trial in Greece this century opens Monday with Andreas Papandreou, the former prime minister, charged with accepting thousands of dollars of bribes.

Mr. Papandreou, 72, and three senior ministers in his defeated Socialist government will be tried by a special court set up by parliament in September 1989.

In connection with a $200 million bank scandal that broke in 1988, they face criminal charges that include accepting bribes, receiving stolen money and breaching public faith in carrying out their duties.

A fiery populist speaker who still leads the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and has the loyalty of 40 percent of the electorate, Mr. Papandreou is also charged with instigating a scheme to pocket millions of dollars in interest payments on state accounts.

If convicted, he could face a life sentence.

Mr. Papandreou, who divorced his U.S.-born wife to marry a young airline stewardess, scored a landslide election victory in 1981 to become Greece's first Socialist prime minister. He ruled for eight years and seemed all but certain to coast to a third term.

Mr. Papandreou set up a vast welfare state, especially in the countryside where his building programs and efforts to bring social services to rural areas brought a solid following.

But a scandal at the private Bank of Crete in 1988 engulfed the government. Top ministers were implicated, or resigned over the affair, paralyzing the Papandreou government in its last year in power and leading to a crushing election defeat in June 1989.

M.H. Friedman Dies, Invented The 'Rabbit Test'

New York Times Service

Maurice Harold Friedman, 87, a physician and reproductive-physiology researcher who developed the "rabbit test" to determine pregnancy, died Friday of cancer at his home in Sarasota, Florida.

It was while teaching physiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in the early 1930s that Dr. Friedman developed his test for pregnancy, which became widely known as the "rabbit test."

In the test, a woman's urine sample was injected into a female rabbit. If the woman was pregnant, the urine would contain hormones that would cause formations, known as *corpora lutea* and *corpora hemorrhagica*, in the rabbit's ovaries. The popular belief that the rabbit died as a result of a positive test itself was not true. Rather, the rabbit would be killed before a laboratory cut it open to determine whether the ovary formations had developed.

Asked to comment on the efficiency of his test, Dr. Friedman would say: "It's highly reliable. The only more reliable test is to wait nine months."

Later, the Friedman test was replaced by pregnancy kits that determine the presence of the hormones in pregnant women without the use of animals.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Warring South Africans in Peace Bid

ALEXANDRA, South Africa (AP) — Leaders of warring black factions asked for military and police reinforcements Sunday to help end battles that killed 33 people in this township.

After a predawn uprising Saturday, backers of the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party fought with guns, knives and sticks; by Sunday night, a police spokesman said that 33 persons were dead and more than 50 had been injured. In an unusual joint request, delegations from the ANC and Inkatha urged security forces to keep the groups' supporters "at a safe distance" from each other amid efforts to implement a cease-fire.

After two days of meetings, both delegations urged supporters to put down their weapons. Such peace calls have been ignored, and on Sunday Inkatha supporters lined a dirt road, spears and axes in hand. At the end of the road was an armored personnel carrier, and beyond it an Inkatha worker hostel ringed with razor wire to keep residents inside and others out.

7 Rebels Killed as Salvadorans Vote

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — Seven leftist rebels were killed in a clash with army troops on Sunday despite an election-day truce in El Salvador's 11-year civil war.

Hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans voted peacefully in national and municipal elections, unaffected by the violence in the eastern part of the country. Leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front pledged for the first time not to sabotage the elections, but a military spokesman said that seven rebels had died in an isolated clash early Sunday in the eastern village of Islique, 200 kilometers (125 miles) from San Salvador.

Observers, radio reports and witnesses told of minor disputes and delays of up to two and a half hours in the opening of some polling stations.

Thai Junta Releases Prime Minister

BANGKOK (AFP) — Thailand's ruling junta has released Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan from military custody but said martial law would not be lifted for several months in order to stop "opposition activities."

The release on Saturday of Mr. Chatichai, who had been held since the elected government was overthrown in a coup on Feb. 23, had been urged by the United States. The interim prime minister appointed by the junta, Anand Panyarachun, also reportedly said that he would only accept the temporary post if Mr. Chatichai were freed. After his release, Mr. Chatichai said he was retiring from politics.

Within hours of Mr. Chatichai's release, a military spokesman said martial law would remain in force until the interim government had promulgated a new constitution. The junta abolished Thailand's 1978 constitution and has drafted an interim charter granting it emergency powers to curb opposition.

Gandhi's Party Asks for May Election

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party ended days of political maneuvering aimed at staving off a general election by announcing Sunday that it had formally requested balloting in May.

The political situation in New Delhi has been unsettled since Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar resigned last week, telling President Ramaswamy Venkataraman that he could not create a stable government from a faction-ridden parliament.

"The Congress has decided that going back to people for a fresh mandate is the only right course," said a senior Congress Party leader, P.V. Narasimha Rao. He said that the party had written to the chief election commissioner asking for voting to be held between May 15 and 25.

Divided Nation Possible, Havel Says

PRAGUE (AP) — President Vaclav Havel said Sunday that Czechoslovakia might eventually split in two and that a referendum should find out how Slovaks feel about it.

"Breakup of the state is an alternative we must seriously think about," Mr. Havel said in a radio address. "If the Slovak nation prefers such a solution it has a legitimate right to get it, but it must happen in a constitutional manner."

Nationalists in Slovakia, the smaller, more eastern and rural of the country's republics, repeatedly have called for independence. They say that the federal government is dominated by Czech Socialist Republic and neglects Slovak interests. Public Against Violence, the leading political force in Slovakia, so far has supported Prague in its efforts to save the federation, but it split into factions last week over relations with the Czech republic and the federal government.

Deng Speech Hints at Policy Shift

BEIJING (NYT) — China on Sunday published a 30-year-old speech by the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, in what appeared to be a call for greater attention to the economy and less concern for ideological campaigns.

The People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Communist Party Central Committee, said it had Mr. Deng's permission in publishing the speech. Publication of the speech appeared to be an effort by Mr. Deng, 86, to refocus the nation on economic development and restructuring after nearly two years of hard-line political and economic policies.

China has been full of mixed signals since the government crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in 1989, and it was not clear whether publication of the speech indicated any major change of direction.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France and Middle East Airlines will resume flights to Amman, Jordan, after the break in services necessitated by the Gulf war, officials of both companies said Sunday in Amman. *(AFP)*

An engine of a Philippine Airlines Boeing 747 caught fire on Sunday after landing at Manila airport, but none of the 267 people on board was hurt, airport officials said. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belize, Gibraltar.
TUESDAY: Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritius, Zambia.
WEDNESDAY: Gabon, Liberia.
FRIDAY: Hungary, Liberia.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	14	57	8	46	fr
Athens	17	63	10	50	c
Barcelona	19	66	7	45	cl
Belgrade	12	54	4	39	c
Berlin	11	52	3	41	c
Brussels	14	57	8	46	fr
Budapest	11	52	1	34	fr
Copenhagen	4	43	2	36	c
Costa Del Sol	20	68	22	52	c
Dublin	11	52	8	46	fr
Edinburgh	10	50	5	41	c
Faro	18	64	14	57	c
Florence	—	—	—	—	na
Frankfurt	13	55	2	36	c
Geneva	8	46	3	37	c
Helsinki	2	36	-3	27	c
Las Palmas	20	68	16	61	c
Lisbon	16	61	11	52	c
London	11	52	6	46	r
Luxembourg	12	54	5	41	cl
Madrid	13	55	9	48	cl
Milan	14	57	5	41	cl
Moscow	0	32	-6	21	fr
Munich	12	55	6	43	fr
Nice	15	59	4	39	fr
Oslo	3	37	1	34	r
Paris	14	57	6	43	c
Prague	11	52	3	37	fr
Reykjavik	3	37	0	32	fr
Rome	17	63	8	46	fr
Stockholm	3	37	0	32	r
Strasbourg	14	57	7	45	c
Venice	15	59	10	50	c
Vienna	10	50	4	39	c
Warsaw	5	41	1	34	c
Zurich	10	50	5	41	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	27	81	12	54	fr
Istanbul	10	50	5	41	c
Muscat	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	22	72	10	50	c
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	26	79	18	64	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	24	75	sc
Beijing	5	41	-1	30	c
Hong Kong	22	72	20	68	c
Manila	32	88	24	75	c
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	4	39	0	32	sw
Shanghai	24	75	6	43	s
Singapore	33	91	25	77	sh
Taipei	28	82	19	66	sh
Tokyo	14	57	4	39	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	20	68	10	50	c
Cape Town	25	77	16	61	cl
Casablanca	19	66	9	48	cl
Harare	25	77	17	63	fr
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	28	82	15	59	c
Tunis	18	64	6	43	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	29	84	21	70	c
Mexico City	30	86	8	46	sc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-1	30	-8	18	sn
Atlanta	14	57	0	32	fr
Boston	4	39	-3	27	c
Chicago	7	45	-1	30	sn
Denver	19	66	1	34	sn
Detroit	4	39	-5	23	sn
Honolulu	27	81	19	66	sh
Houston	24	75	8	46	fr
Los Angeles	16	61	10	50	sc
Miami	21	70	11	52	sc
Minneapolis	8	46	-1	30	sn
Montreal	-4	25	-11	12	sn
Nassau	22	72	17	63	sh
New York	7	45	-2	28	sn
Phoenix	27	81	12	54	sc
San Francisco	12	53	7	45	sh
Seattle	7	45	2	36	sh
Toronto	7	32	-9	16	sn
Washington	10	50	0	32	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; sc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 11—6 (52—43). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temps. 12—6 (54—43). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temps. 15—7 (59—45). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temps. 7—2 (45—36). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temps. 15—5 (59—41). ROME: Showers. Temps. 15—9 (59—48). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temps. 13—5 (55—41). BANGKOK: Fair. Temps. 34—26 (93—79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 25—20 (77—68). MANILA: Fair. Temps. 32—20 (90—68). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temps. 6—2 (43—36). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temps. 30—24 (86—75). TOKYO: Showers. Temps. 7—5 (45—41).

هكذا من الاصل

AFTERMATH: The biggest unanswered question, as the troops head back home is: Will they have to do it all over again?

Arab Kills 4 Jews In Jerusalem on Eve of Baker Visit

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — An Arab man stabbed four Jewish women to death Sunday before he was shot and captured by the police, who said the attacker told them he was trying "to send a message" to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on the eve of his visit to Israel.

The incident was the most serious attack by a Palestinian against Israelis in four months, and prompted angry demonstrations by residents of Kiryat Hayovel, the West Jerusalem neighborhood where it occurred, as well as by Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. While the settlers reportedly fired guns into the air in Bethlehem, residents of Kiryat Hayovel stoned Arab cars and shouted "death to Arabs," and "Baker go home."

Authorities deployed riot police throughout Jerusalem to prevent further unrest and said they would ban Palestinians from the West Bank from entering Jerusalem for the next few days.

Mr. Baker was to arrive in Israel on Monday for a two-day visit as part of a tour of the Middle East, and was scheduled to tour the Old City, which is predominantly Arab, following his arrival.

The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which had spent the last week anxiously preparing for Mr. Baker's visit, seized on the latest violence to bolster its stand against concessions to the Palestinians in the regional peace process Mr. Baker hopes to foster.

Avi Pazner, an adviser to Mr. Shamir, said the attack "underlines the difficulties we have in trying to find a solution to this conflict. We are dealing with hatred and extremism."

Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem linked the stabbings with "Saddam Hussein-style terrorism" and said the Palestinians "are repulsing anyone who tries to find any sort of dialogue with them and will end up with no better results than Saddam Hussein."

Many Palestinians in the occupied territories adopted Mr. Hussein as a champion during the Gulf war. Israel placed most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip under curfew for much of the war and reduced the number of Palestinians allowed to travel to jobs in Israel.

The stabbings reinforced growing indications that violence between Israelis and Palestinians is resurging following the end of the war. Israeli troops have killed one Arab and injured more than 50 in demonstrations during the last week, while the Old City has been tense since the stabbing death of a Jewish student there on the last day of the war.

Fourteen Israelis have been stabbed to death by Palestinians since Oct. 8, when clashes between police and demonstrators at the Temple Mount in the Old City left 17 Arabs dead and prompted an escalation of the three-year-old *intifada*, or Arab uprising against Israeli rule. Eight Palestinians have been killed in the incidents.

Israel radio said the assailant arrested Sunday was a 26-year-old male nurse from the Jabaliya refugee camp, one of the poorest and most troubled areas of the Gaza Strip. It said he was hospitalized with a bullet wound in his leg.

Police said the attacker got out of a car near a busy intersection Sunday afternoon and began stabbing the women there with a long kitchen knife. Chasing his victims, he managed to stab four before an off-duty policeman saw him and shot him, the police said.

"Somebody got out of a car and started stabbing people," said a girl who was chased by the assailant. She said the man chased her with a knife, shouting "Allahu akbar," or "God is great."

—JACKSON DIEHL

Iraqi Revolt: Allies Favor a Tamed Hussein Over Unknown

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

RIYADH — The question the American soldiers ask as they board planes for home after seven months in the desert is the same one that worries the politicians that live in the region as they turn from preoccupation with military problems to the concerns of civil life.

Will we have to do it all over again? Will we have to find the money and the will, they ask anxiously, to assemble half a million troops to turn back another attempt by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to push his neighbors around?

It is the biggest unanswered question among several that hang in the air after the allies' stunningly decisive triumph in the Gulf war, and it casts an ominous shadow over the jubilation here and in the United States. The man who started it all is still around.

President George Bush and the other coalition leaders elected not to push through to Baghdad to destroy Mr. Hussein's government.

Authorized by the United Nations only to oust Iraq from Kuwait, the allies went farther, fighting on despite a series of frantic peace bids until they were confident that they had shattered Mr. Hussein's best divisions.

With their armies at Nasiriyah, with Baghdad 150 miles (250 kilometers) away and all but undefended, the coalition leaders called a halt.

Despite Mr. Bush's inclination to compare this war to World War II, the allies chose not to hound Mr. Hussein to death in his bunker, as they had hounded Hitler, and not to demand total surrender.

The Saudis wanted to press on, and so did their Egyptian allies, high-ranking

NEWS ANALYSIS

officials in Riyadh said, but the Americans, the British and especially the French feared that they would embitter Arab opinion if they seemed bent on revenge or on installing a government of their choice.

Before something approaching an insurrection broke out in Iraq last week, Mr. Bush appealed to "the Iraqi military and the Iraqi people to take matters into their own hands" to oust Mr. Hussein. But when they began their effort to do exactly that, and issued calls for American armed help, Washington's response was not very warm.

Sheltering behind an ancient diplomatic formula, Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said, "We don't intend to get involved in the internal affairs of Iraq."

A senior Pentagon official, Major General Martin Brandtner, said that if Iraq got its warplanes back from Iran, an *admittedly unlikely development*, the United States would let Baghdad use them to help put down the rebellion as long as they did not threaten allied forces. And U.S. military officials here said that the revolt would probably end soon.

The change in tone is a reminder that nothing in the Middle East is ever as simple as General H. Norman Schwarzkopf's blitzkrieg seemed to be.

Like Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who began saying last August that Mr. Hussein must be driven from power if there was to be any lasting stability in the Gulf, Mr. Bush would no doubt have loved to see a revolution succeed.

But the most vocal leader of this uprising, Mohammed Bakr Hakim, a Shiite Muslim fundamentalist, was viewed in Washington — and in many circles in Riyadh — as too pro-Iranian for comfort.

Cognizant of Iraq's Shiite majority, and horrified by the prospect of fundamentalist governments in the two most populated countries bordering on the Gulf, the United States concluded, as one ranking official put it, that "it's far easier to deal with a tame Saddam than with an unknown quantity."

A tame Saddam? That sounds a little bit like those evanescent Iranian moderates that President Ronald Reagan used to talk about, but American officials here are convinced they have pulled the Iraqi's fangs.

General Schwarzkopf said even before the final battle had ended that Iraq would not soon imperil its neighbors again, unless someone resupplied it.

Mr. Hussein may hold on in Iraq. But clinging to power is one thing and starting new foreign adventures, against Israel or Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, is another.

Even if broken army divisions could be reformed and rearmed, rebuilding morale would seem a nearly superhuman task after this year's utter humiliation.

The combat-weary armed forces showed in the ground war against the allies that they were not prepared to fight against any kind of resolute foreign opposition, and the coalition means to ensure that such opposition exists.

The countries of the Arabian peninsula, notably Saudi Arabia, intend to increase the size of their armed forces, and an Arab defense contingent, probably composed mainly of Egyptian and Syrian troops, would contribute further stiffening.

If Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d hears the right things on his Middle East trip, some American forces may also remain here.

If Mr. Hussein were to make warlike noises again, he would not be told, as the State Department told him last year, that the United States was taking a neutral position.

If he were then to take warlike steps, a counterattack would come at once, not after he had had months to dig in and ravage conquered territory. Or so American officials are promising.

So if the allies have not rid themselves of the Iraqi dictator, at least not yet, and if they have not engendered lasting stability in a region that has seldom known it, they appeared to have done just about enough to make it unlikely that a second Gulf war would erupt anytime soon.

Kevin Lamkin/Agence France-Presse

General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and his wife Alma, greeting Specialist Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, a former prisoner of war in Iraq, at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Sunday.

Kuwait Reborn, but as What?

Many Want More Democracy and an End to Repression

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The people of this desert sheikhdom spent the past week celebrating a kind of second independence. But many Kuwaitis are wondering, with growing concern, what sort of a country is being reborn.

Will liberated Kuwait emerge as a desperately needed Middle Eastern example of democracy — where leaders are chosen in free elections, the press can print what it likes, government critics do not have to fear imprisonment, and merit, not political influence, is the hallmark of those who fill top civil service posts?

Or will Kuwait's ruling Sabah family seek to maintain its hold on political life by stifling changes and suppressing dissent?

"We want to have more democracy, because democracy means sharing," said Samira Hunaidi, expressing the views of many Kuwaitis who stayed during the months of Iraqi occupation. "We have to share with our rulers the destiny of our country because they cannot do it alone."

Responding to such appeals, Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as-Sabah, on Saturday signaled a limited move toward democracy by pledging in a meeting with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to institute changes. The emir's promise was taken by U.S. officials as pointing the way toward restoration of the National Assembly, which was suspended in 1986.

Many Kuwaitis said they knew that their country would never be the same cozy, uncomplicated and super-rich place it once was. And many of them offered specific ideas for change, among them a streamlined bureaucracy and voting rights for women.

In an indication of the uncertainty felt by many Kuwaitis about their country's future, some of those who stayed throughout Iraq's terror-filled occupation said that they were thinking of emigrating or, at the least, of putting their savings into foreign banks.

For more than 230 years Kuwait has been ruled by the Sabah family, which came to power when this country was a poor outpost of traders and pearl divers. For generations the system worked well, because the Sabahs' income came from leading Kuwaiti merchants whose purse strings kept a check on the family's political ambitions.

But the oil wealth that came to Kuwait in the last four decades gave the Sabahs a source of income independent of Kuwait's merchant class, fundamentally changing the family's relationship with its people. Gradually, the family acquired more and more power and sought to put its own members in top positions, regardless of competence.

In 1986, this tension reached a peak and the emir suspended the National Assembly, effectively abrogating the constitution of 1962. When opposition leaders launched demonstrations last year to demand return of the assembly and constitutional rule, the emir called out the police to quell the protests and then held a special election for a new National Assembly, which the opposition boycotted. It was during this political impasse that Iraq invaded Kuwait.

The bottom-line demand of most Kuwaitis now is restoration of the constitution. But many go further, calling for a clean sweep of ministers, particularly those from the Sabah family, who were in power Aug. 2, the day of the invasion.

"After all this tragedy, our defense minister is still in power?" a woman asked sarcastically.

Many Kuwaitis said they wanted the emir, whose role as head of

Among some Kuwaitis, the ruling Sabah clan is now called the 'running family,' because they fled into exile.

state is defined in the 1962 constitution, to remain their leader because he is regarded as a symbol of Kuwaiti unity. But most other prominent family members, who fled the country during the invasion, have lost much legitimacy.

"We now call them the running family, not the ruling family," a Kuwaiti said.

For now, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister, has not heeded calls for his ministers to step down and is bringing back his old government intact from exile. He has promised a return to the constitution and a more democratic system. But major problems are considered likely if the ruling family does not move quickly on that promise or fails to act on other measures Kuwaitis are demanding.

High on that list is an enlarged voters' roll including women and those Kuwaitis who, despite being born here, have not met stringent requirements for voting rights. Out of about 800,000 Kuwaitis, only about 60,000, all men, can vote.

Although Kuwaiti women never agitated strongly for voting rights, the occupation has changed that, many women said. "Because of the experience they went through, it has made them more mature in a political sense," said Jihad Hunaidi.

"What we want to see is more democracy, not only in the sense of sharing of the political system, but *in enlarging the voting system*," said Khadija Basataki.

The government also was expected to face demands for a streamlined bureaucracy and for greater attention to merit in top appointments. Many Kuwaitis, educated in the West and accustomed to the efficient services money can buy, are impatient with what they regard as incompetence and disorganization in many of their government's undertakings, something they blame on ill-qualified people in top jobs.

"What we want is the right man or the right woman in the right position," said Fawzia Sayegh.

Kuwaitis said they must also come to grips with their country's past dependence on a large foreign work force. Before Iraq's invasion, Kuwait's foreign workers outnumbered Kuwaitis almost 2 to 1. Many of these expatriates were Arabs, including Jordanians and Palestinians, whose leaders sided with Iraq during the crisis.

Many Kuwaitis said that this foreign work force must be curtailed and that Kuwaitis must take on more of the country's workload.

What seems certain is that for the foreseeable future, the United States will be deeply involved in Kuwait. Having led an international coalition unparalleled in almost 50 years and having undertaken the biggest overseas military commitment since the Vietnam War, the United States has a vested interest in what happens in this country as well as in neighboring states such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwaitis said.

Many of them are looking to Washington to ensure that their country moves toward a freer, more democratic system.

"We believe the Americans came here to restore democracy, not just to free Kuwait," said an army officer.

Kuwaitis also are depending on the United States to guarantee their nation's security against possible future aggression.

Many Kuwaitis said their country would have to make a much larger commitment to military defense than before, building up its armed forces and perhaps requiring every Kuwaiti to perform national service. This was likely to remain a compelling need, they said, as long as Iraq failed to join them in carrying out political reforms.

"We can't do anything and we will not be secure as long as the tyrant regime of Iraq is there," said Samira Hunaidi. "This regime is a shame for the whole world, that it has been tolerated for such a long period. I cannot plan the future of my country as long as it's there."

Emir's Return Expected Soon

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Kuwait's crown prince said Sunday that the emir would return from exile in Saudi Arabia "very, very soon," but he declined to give a date.

Although Kuwait was retaken almost two weeks ago, the emir, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah, remains in Taif, Saudi Arabia, where he had set up an exile government.

Asked when the emir would return, the crown prince and prime minister, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, said, "I think that his highness will be back very, very soon."

How Allied Forces Improvised Tactics

By Eric Schmitt and Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Throughout the Gulf war, the Pentagon repeatedly asserted that the military campaign was running according to plan. But top military planners and pilots reviewing the allied air war against Iraq say they ran into unexpected problems from the start, including what they described as the worst weather in the region in 14 years, forcing tactical improvisations.

The officers say they were surprised by the resolve of Iraq's Republican Guard to remain in dug-in positions and by the proliferation of Scud missile launchers in southern Iraq.

They also overestimated the ability of their warplanes to destroy important Iraqi bridges with unguided bombs.

But the allied air forces overcame these problems by diverting from their carefully scripted air strategy, trying out untested tactics and rushing new, advanced targeting equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Since the fighting with Iraq ended, top U.S. Air Force commanders have been studying the details of the air campaign — the most intensive ever waged — to draw lessons for future conflicts. The assessments of the air war in this article are based on interviews with senior U.S. Air Force officials, some of whom asked not to be identified.

Lieutenant General Charles Horner, the commander of allied air forces in the Gulf, said in an interview that the war had established that radar-evading "stealth" technology and the pinpoint accuracy of precision-guided bombs were changing the nature of air warfare. The F-117 stealth fighter accounted for only 3 percent of allied aircraft but struck 43 percent of the Iraqi targets that were hit, air force officials said.

Brigadier General Buster C. Glosson, a chief architect of the air campaign, said the allies' success had changed the definition of war.

"We've always looked at warfare as being speed, mass and surprise," he said. "I believe we've changed that forever to speed, precision and surprise."

To overcome problems, planners used a combination of new technologies and improvised tactics:

- After more than 100 missions in which F-15E, F-16 and F/A-18 planes dropping unguided bombs failed to knock out any of 42 important bridges in Iraq, U.S. military planners directed F-117s and F-111 fighter-bombers to attack the spans with 500-pound (225-kilogram) laser-guided bombs.
- Disappointed by the slow pace at which allied fighter-bombers were destroying Iraqi tanks, military planners put together a squadron of highly proficient F-16 pilots, dubbed the Killer Scouts, with orders to pick out enemy targets for attack by other planes. Military planners also devised a new technique for destroying Iraqi tanks buried under sandbags. Using night sensors that detected the heat from the tanks, F-111s and F-15Es blasted the entrenched armor with laser-guided bombs.
- When attacking the Scud missile launchers proved to be more difficult than expected, the air force rushed new targeting sensors for F-15Es, in some cases stripping them from planes on testing grounds in the United States.

While most aircraft performed well, the star of the air campaign was the F-117 stealth fighter. Its only previous test in combat was in the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989, when F-117 pilots flew two missions and missed their targets both times. But officials said the F-117 hit about 95 percent of its targets in the Gulf war.

In scheduling the air war, military planners timed the first attack to coincide with the absence of moonlight and with forecasts of clear weather. But 17 hours after the first bombs were dropped, what military planners described as the worst stretch of bad weather in 14 years engulfed Iraq and Kuwait.

The weather forced pilots to hit their carefully plotted targets out of sequence, which meant that Iraqi air defenses stayed up longer and chemical weapons storage facilities also initially remained intact.

Two new bombing strategies were born from one shortcoming: air planners were disappointed that allied warplanes were not destroying Iraqi tanks fast enough.

Picking out the camouflaged, dug-in targets proved to be a major stumbling block. So General Horner ordered a squadron of veteran F-16 pilots who had combat experience or were specially trained in detecting ground targets to scout specific bombing areas in advance, and then point out to attack planes where tanks, artillery and other forces were.

The Killer Scouts spent daylight hours patrolling, visually identifying targets. With attack planes spending less time looking for targets, the strategy enabled the pilots of other F-16s and A-10s to fly more missions every day.

As the daytime strikes became more effective, the Iraqi forces dug in even deeper, burying tanks under sandbags and making it extremely difficult for even expert pilots to spot them.

Air planners improvised a new strategy to attack the buried tanks at night using F-15Es and F-111s equipped with laser-guided bombs and special sensors that detected heat from the entrenched armor. On the first night using the new tactic, four planes hit nine tanks. Within a few days, as many as 60 F-15Es and F-111s were destroying as many as 200 tanks a night.

No Deal, Iraq Opposition Says

Groups Say Hussein Must Quit and Face Treason Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iraqi opposition groups fighting to topple President Saddam Hussein said Sunday that they would never negotiate with him and demanded that be be tried for treason and war crimes.

More than 250 delegates from 30 opposition groups have gathered in Beirut for a conference, which opens on Monday.

"The opposition will never sit down with Saddam," said Muwafaq Rubai, a spokesman for the Iraqi National Joint Action Committee, a coalition of 17 groups that called the talks.

"He is a criminal and we will never share power with him," Mr. Rubai said. "The minimum we ask is for Saddam to step down, stand trial, his system to be dismantled and for free general elections."

"The Iraqi opposition will not ask for any military help from anywhere," he said. "Leave Saddam for us. We will deal with him."

This amounted to a rejection of a call by President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran for the Baghdad government and rebel groups to make a deal to head off complete civil war in Iraq.

Rebels have been fighting Mr. Hussein's troops since U.S.-led allied forces defeated the Iraqi Army. Opposition groups said rebels hold 29 cities and hundreds of towns and villages from the Kurdish north to the Shiite south.

Kurdish guerrillas asserted Sunday that their forces, swollen by military defectors, had captured six towns in northern Iraq and were advancing on the oil center of Kirkuk.

At the same time, heavy fighting was reported in southern Iraq, where troops loyal to Mr. Hussein were battling Shiites and army deserters.

There was no independent confirmation of the latest reports.

Baghdad has heavily censored international media, and foreign reporters were expelled from the country on Friday and Saturday.

Hoshyar Zebari, spokesman for the Iraqi Kurdistan Front, said 5,000 soldiers had defected or surrendered to the Kurds recently.

Iraqi opposition sources and travelers from Iraq said Saturday that rioting against Mr. Hussein was growing in the face of a crackdown by his Republican Guard troops in which thousands of people have reportedly been killed in the past week.

A Kurdish spokesman said Sunday that "large numbers" of Kurdish forces had taken the city of Koisanjaq in Arbil Province, along with the district towns of Agjeler, Kifri, Bazyn, Shamshamal and Hanger during the previous 24 hours.

"Our men are now within 20 kilometers of the center of Kirkuk city," he said. "They'll be there later today."

The Kurds appeared to moving on Kirkuk from the north and east. Kurdish sources reported heavy fighting in several places in As Sulaimaniya Province.

Kirkuk, with a population of 200,000, is the center of Iraq's northern oil fields.

Mr. Rafsanjani on Sunday repeated his call for the Baghdad government and rebel groups to make a deal, Tehran radio said.

Mr. Rafsanjani urged the Iraqi leadership to submit to the will of the people, saying suppression of the rebellion would be its "biggest and last mistake." *(Reuters, AP)*

Bush Rules Out PLO Talks for Now

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said the Palestine Liberation Organization had "lost credibility" after siding with Iraq in the Gulf war, and he dismissed chances for U.S.-PLO talks any time soon.

The president did not close the door on the possibility of such talks, however, saying he believed that "there are some good people" in the PLO.

"But their leadership betrayed their friends and got in with the wrong side," Mr. Bush said in an interview Friday with journalists from Morocco, Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. "And it's going to take some time. So I'm not in any rush to do that at all."

A text of the interview was released by the White House on Saturday.

"We've been very disappointed in the PLO here," Mr. Bush said. "They've moved way over too far in support of Saddam Hussein."

"To me, they've lost credibility," he said.

He added, "And the reason they have is because they behaved very badly to those of their own fundamental faith."

His comments were made as Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d traveled in the Middle East to discuss prospects for peace in the region, including between Palestinians and Israel.

The United States is looking for Palestinian representatives to achieve its goal of launching talks between Israel and Palestinians.

Mr. Baker, who will be in Israel on Monday and Tuesday, said he had not asked to meet with Palestinians but that, "if they want to meet with us, we are prepared to meet with them."

A U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that with the PLO "in turmoil" after its support of President Hussein of Iraq, the administration was wary of being seen as anointing any particular Palestinians as representatives of their people.

Mr. Bush, in his interview, said he had kept earlier U.S. talks with the PLO going "as long as we could" before breaking them off in June after concluding that the PLO was involved in a terrorist raid on Israel's coast.

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OPINION

Free Terry Anderson

The freeing of 40 foreign journalists held by Iraq is cause for rejoicing. War reporting is a high-risk business. The penalty for enterprise can be imprisonment or worse. Legitimate fact-gathering can be misconstrued as espionage — especially by Iraqi authorities, who last year executed an Iranian-born British journalist.

Even in more open societies such as Israel, wartime promotes overzealousness. Taher Shriteh, a Palestinian who has worked for American and British news organizations, was charged with giving aid to the enemy by faxing a Palestinian leaflet to Reuters. He was freed on Thursday.

But the liberation of these journalists underscores the plight of another who wastes in unforgivable captivity. Terry Anderson, Beirut correspondent of The Associated Press, will have spent six years next Saturday as a hostage somewhere in Lebanon. Mr. Anderson, along with five other Americans and eight other Westerners, has been held by nebulous pro-Iranian captors.

Despite periodic hints of their impending release in the Tehran press, nothing has happened. If Iran truly wishes better relations with Western countries, ending this cruel game is the place to begin.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Good Morning, Vietnam

It was as if two wars, not just one, ended with the American-led coalition's quick and decisive victory over Iraq. When the guns fell silent, President George Bush proudly proclaimed that "the specter of Vietnam has been buried forever in the desert sands of the Arabian Peninsula."

Postwar diplomacy concerning the Middle East has already begun. But postwar diplomacy concerning Vietnam has been mired in bitterness and recriminations for 16 years. Washington can make constructive use of America's revived international pride by now moving to normalize relations with Vietnam.

Vietnam contributed to its long diplomatic isolation by sending troops into Cambodia late in 1978 and keeping them there for almost 11 years. But Washington is also to blame. The past four administrations have refused to acknowledge the 1975 Communist triumph in Indochina as a fact of international life.

Hanoi prevailed against American power on the battlefield. Washington has punished this affront by diplomatic ostracism, even to the point of winking at a Chinese invasion of Vietnam and, until last year, aiding a Cambodian resistance coalition incorporating the genocidal Khmer Rouge.

Victory in this new war offers an opportunity to bury the bitter legacy of an old one. True, Vietnam is neither a model democracy nor a model international citizen. Its human rights performance has recently been criticized by Asia Watch and by brave voices from within. And while Hanoi has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia, it still backs hard-liners in Phnom Penh who resist implementing the United Nations peace plan.

Yet Vietnam's policies are no more offensive to Americans than those of many other states. The United States rightly maintains ties with Syria even though it sponsors terrorism and occupies much of Lebanon. The United States deals with China despite the massacres in Beijing and Tibet, and with the Soviet Union despite the brutal crackdown in the Baltics.

Diplomatic relations give Washington the chance to raise vexing issues and exert a moderating influence. The Vietnam War ended 16 years ago. Now it has been officially buried. It is time to banish the ghost.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Fiscal Success, Too?

The House of Representatives has taken a useful step toward tidying up the administration's original funding request for the Gulf war. The cost of the war beyond what the Pentagon would have spent in the same months anyway is still not absolutely known; when the administration's request was prepared, it was unknowable. The administration, therefore, submitted almost a figurative budget. It asked for broad authority to spend all foreign contributions and up to $15 billion more in U.S. funds as needed, with none of the usual tying down of what the money would buy.

There was little prospect that Congress would hand over so large a sum with so little control, nor should it, but the administration unaccountably worsened the case by suggesting that some of the money might be used not for the war but to round out the regular defense budget. One such proposal was to help pay nonwar fuel costs, the explanation being that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait had driven up energy prices worldwide. (In any event, those prices have since receded.) It was also suggested that war funds might be used not just to replenish but to increase stocks by buying more new munitions — particularly Patriot and Tomahawk missiles — than the war appeared likely to consume.

That looked like a violation of last year's budget agreement, which exempted only the incremental costs of Desert Shield and Desert Storm from the caps otherwise imposed on military and civilian spending. It is not really in the interest of the administration as custodian and beneficiary of the budget agreement to let such a major transgression occur.

The House Appropriations Committee took the tension out of the request by (1) approving the $15 billion in reserve, while (2) specifying how most if not all of the money, foreign as well as U.S., is to be used. With help, not resistance, from the administration, the offending fuel and munitions requests were cut back — indeed, to the point where, for porky reasons, the committee ended up approving more Patriots and some other munitions than the administration was requesting. That is wrong, too. It may well be that the services should buy more than they had planned of some of the weapons that proved their worth in the war, but that decision should be deliberately made within the constraints and trade-offs of the regular budget process.

Earlier this year some members had feared that the war might be so costly that it would require a tax. Now — another unusual aspect of the measure the House approved Thursday night — it appears that if all foreign donors honor their pledges, little or no U.S. money will have to be used. That is also as it should be. The war may turn out to have been a fiscal as well as a military success.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Repression in Kenya

Kenya's president, Daniel arap Moi, has craftily exploited the world's preoccupation with Iraq to settle scores with citizens guilty of no greater crime than criticizing the government. He has been engaged for weeks in a crackdown on critics of the one-party autocracy he instituted in 1982. His latest victim is Gitobu Imanyara, editor of the widely respected Nairobi Law Monthly.

After security police confiscated the current issue of his journal — it contained an article about the formation of an opposition political party — Mr. Imanyara was arrested at his office without charges. He was unable to notify his family or lawyer, and his papers were ransacked without a search warrant. This followed previously unsuccessful attempts by Mr. Moi to silence Mr. Imanyara with harassing legal actions.

Elsewhere in Africa, authoritarian regimes are relaxing indefensible constraints on free expression. Mr. Moi is moving, self-destructively, against the advancing tide.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The World's Man in Baghdad

From a CNN interview with Peter Arnett, the network's correspondent in Baghdad:

Many journalists have come in from the outside and particularly from Third World countries. A journalist from Turkey told me that women in Turkey were naming their children after me, even their female children. Even Algeria, and I'm apparently some kind of star.

I was told by a Vatican reporter that the Pope wanted to meet me. And I was reflecting on this, because I certainly don't feel any different from when I first came here. It's the phenomenon of journalism, it's the phenomenon of CNN.

But I think that what we've been able to do here, what I and the CNN team that has been here ... is to be able to implement an aspect of what I would like to think is what the United Nations was all about.

The United Nations, the whole world decided to take measures against the Iraqi government and to get it out of Kuwait. And the whole world was interested in what was happening, and CNN was fortunate to be able to be here to talk about the consequences of what the world was doing. And the Pope was watching the broadcasts apparently, leaders all over the world, the average person in Jordan and in Tunisia and certainly in the United States and elsewhere. My own 89-year-old mother was watching it.

And there were criticisms about what we were doing. But I felt from the beginning, why can't we be an eyewitness to what our decisions lead to? Why can't I be here and talk about where the bombs are really falling? But I felt very proud to be an eyewitness so the rest of the world would know how its policy was being implemented. And I like to think the record will show that we as journalists here were able to reflect pretty much accurately on aspects that the world wanted to know.

— Quoted in The Washington Post.

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Now Back to Where Camp David Left Off

By Sol M. Linowitz

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was President Jimmy Carter's ambassador to the Middle East peace negotiations from 1979 to 1981.

WASHINGTON — Now that the Gulf war is over, the Palestinian problem is once again front and center. This is hardly surprising, for throughout the war the issue has been pressing to be brought on to center stage.

This does not mean that we should go back to where we left off when war came to the Gulf. The various ideas and proposals floated then were for another time and other circumstances.

All of them — the Shamir proposal, the Mubarak plan, the Baker formula — dealt primarily with procedure rather than with substance, focusing on such things as who would participate in a dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis, where the meetings would be held, what items would be on the agenda. What we need today are ideas that will give us a point of departure for dealing with the issue now that the fighting in the Gulf has ended.

A good place to start is with some recent history. Eleven years ago, Israel, Egypt and the United States were negotiating for "full autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza. (Unfortunately, the Palestinians themselves refused to join the negotiations.) The agreed objective was to enable the Palestinians to elect their own self-governing authority to govern during an interim period until the "final status" of the territories would be determined by Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians.

During the negotiations, Israel agreed to turn over to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza necessary powers and responsibilities for governance in 25 areas. It is worth noting that the then foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was a member of the Israeli negotiating team.

The areas were: administration of justice, agriculture, budget, civil service, commerce, culture, ecology, education, finance, health, housing and construction, industry, internal communication and posts, internal transportation, labor, local police and prisons, manpower, municipal affairs, nature preserves and parks, public works, refugee rehabilitation, religious affairs, social welfare, taxation, tourism.

Those of us who were involved in the negotiations on behalf of the United States felt that the parties were 80 percent of the way to a "full autonomy" agreement and that the remaining problems could be resolved at the negotiating table. But very little happened after that to further the negotiations. Instead we had the intifada, increased hostility between Israel and the Palestinians, and then Palestinian support of Saddam Hussein.

Now, in the Middle East and elsewhere, people are hoping that a new opportunity for settlement may be at hand, and are busily offering all kinds of ideas for dealing with the issue. I venture to suggest that the right course might be to go back to where we came in and explore a simple approach that might at least get the problem back on the negotiating track again:

1. Israel would announce its willingness to turn over to the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza all authority and responsibility for the 25 areas set forth above.

2. Israel would also announce that it is ready to withdraw its military government and civilian administration from the territories as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza.

3. The Palestinians in the territories would elect such a self-governing authority to operate for an agreed interim autonomy period.

4. During this autonomy period, there would be negotiations as to the "final status" of the territories, taking into account "the security concerns of all the parties" and the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements."

If this formula sounds familiar, there is a good reason. It is largely based on the Camp David agreement, and it still offers a sensible and fair process for dealing with the Palestinian problem through negotiation rather than conflict.

The Washington Post.

Gorbachev, Six Years Later, Has a Grand Record

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Six years after Mikhail Gorbachev came to power on March 11, 1985, many commentators say his reform efforts have failed miserably.

Some charge that he has betrayed his promises or that he has always been an imposter-reformer. They point to growing Soviet economic chaos and ethnic unrest, to Mr. Gorbachev's unpopularity at home and his recent adoption of authoritarian measures. They conclude that he is no longer worthy, or never was worthy, of Western support.

Gorbachev has entered history as a great reformer and, if Eastern Europe is included, liberator.

However, this view is based on false assumptions.

The first is that Mr. Gorbachev has had time to carry out his reforms and thus demonstrate his real intentions.

In reality he has undertaken the most ambitious changes in modern history. Their goal is to "dismantle" the state controls that Stalin imposed and to achieve an "emancipation of society" through privatization, democratization and federalization of the 15 republics.

Such proposals were bound to face old traditions, social obstacles and political opposition. They could not have unfolded quickly or smoothly. Even if successful, they will need decades to sink roots, with traumatic setbacks along the way.

The second assumption is that the persistent economic problems and continuing absence of a market economy prove that Mr. Gorbachev already has failed.

Perestroika is in crisis, but its achievements are remarkable. In the equivalent of a U.S. presidential term, 1985 to 1989, despite stubborn opposition, Mr. Gorbachev legislated most of his radical proposals aimed at virtually replacing the existing system with a democratic and market system. No American president with such a record would be considered a failure.

More important, Russia has come closer to democracy than ever before. Although democratization remains exceedingly fragile, how can it be dismissed as a failure?

Economic policies have also made gains. Many conservatives have given up dogmatic opposition to a market economy. Five million people now work in the cooperative sector. Grass roots struggles to create private enterprises are under way.

The third dubious assumption: Mr. Gorbachev has betrayed his professed goals by not allying himself with "radical democrats" led by Boris Yeltsin on the basis of a 500-day leap to a market economy; instead he has turned to the military, the KGB and the party to save himself. In fact, radical democrats are few in number, weak in power and deeply divided. Moreover, their plan asked Mr. Gorbachev to inflict on tens of millions of citizens extreme anti-welfare and inflationary measures that no Western politician would advocate.

Rapid privatizing cannot be carried out primarily from above, because the vast bureaucracy controls 90 percent of the economy and opposes it. A market economy must be carried out by millions of citizens who have been empowered to do so by Mr. Gorbachev's legislation and are willing to become risk-taking entrepreneurs. Opinion surveys show that relatively few are ready to do this.

Faced with growing destabilization and opposition, Mr. Gorbachev is trying to save perestroika from collapse or overthrow by forming a coalition with new conservatives who have emerged in traditional bastions of power. While resenting the "excesses" of Mr. Gorbachev's political reforms and demanding that he hold the union together, they substantially support a market economy and even some democratization. They are not the despotic "reactionaries" that Eduard Shevardnadze warned against when he resigned as foreign minister.

We may regret Mr. Gorbachev's new political strategy, but it is frivolous to disregard the circumstances that compelled it, and to disregard a larger truth: Authentic reform will be gradual and consensual or it will be nonexistent.

The fourth false assumption is that all democratic-minded Soviet citizens oppose Mr. Gorbachev and support Mr. Yeltsin, and so must the West.

This generalization applies mainly to Moscow-based liberal intellectuals, from whom Western media get most of their political perspectives. Many pro-democracy intellectuals in the provinces are far less radical, and large segments of the population remain allergic to all the reforms.

Nor is it true that all Moscow democrats have fully repudiated Mr. Gorbachev. They have rightly denounced the bloodshed in the Baltics, but some urge him to resort to other authoritarian measures to save the reform process. Not a few mistrust Mr. Yeltsin.

Do the impatient radicals who have given up on Mr. Gorbachev really understand their own political possibilities? Or are they continuing the intelligentsia's tradition of maximalism that previously undermined reform in Russian history?

None of this means that Mr. Gorbachev has been a faultless leader — only that he has entered history as a great reformer and, if Eastern Europe is included, liberator. If reform is to succeed, another and different kind of leader will eventually be needed. But for now there is no persuasive evidence that one has approached center stage or that his time has come.

The writer, director of Russian studies at Princeton University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Bush and Aides Are the Champs, Not Their Party

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — There is only one question of any consequence in this city: Does the Gulf war prove that Democrats lack the toughness to protect America's security?

It is an important and unavoidable question. But the answers reflect record levels of instant historical amnesia and analytic hogwash.

George Bush and his closest aides are the policy heroes for sure, but their triumph is decidedly personal. Who did what and why in the Gulf has more to do with individual gut instincts and party politics than with philosophies or Vietnam syndromes or party labels.

Mr. Bush's decision to use military power against Iraq was opposed by a bewilderingly mixed bag of radical Democrats, moderate and conservative Democrats, conservative Republicans and Republican right-wingers.

Yes, the overwhelming majority of Democrats voted to continue sanctions against Saddam Hussein rather than go to war as Mr. Bush wanted. True, most of them were radicals and liberals. A number, however, were like Sam Nunn and Lloyd Bentsen, conservative idols whom no one has ever accused of suffering from Vietnam-induced pacifism.

Three key and courageous supporters of Mr. Bush were Representatives Les Aspin and Stephen Solarz and Senator Al Gore. All liberals.

Recall also that the strongest intellectual cases against going beyond sanctions were made by Republocrats like Zbigniew Brzezinski, James Schlesinger and Paul Nitze. All are staunch conservatives; all are renowned advocates of a muscular U.S. national security policy.

Remember the leading Republican and conservative lights who fought fiercely, especially in the beginning, against virtually any form of American action against Saddam. Never forget Patrick Buchanan's heroic stand for Iraqi rights.

As for the columnist team of Evans and Novak, these hard-line mavens now say they were only being good reporters and that their sources misled them. Then there was Edward Luttwak, the mother of all conservative strategists. Sadly, the list is too long to congratulate all of them.

Eight of nine recent secretaries of defense favored staying with sanctions. This group included none other than Caspar Weinberger, who cautioned: "I understand people get impatient and all, but I do not believe in rushing in and attacking early."

Two recent chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William Crowe and General David Jones, were even more reluctant to use force than Mr. Weinberger.

This unique brew of Bush critics was joined by probably 90 percent of American and European experts on Arab affairs. These experts were convinced that force would ignite fires of revolution against Arab moderates and terrorism against the United States. Their views had zero to do with conservatism or liberalism.

The picture is even muddier when behavior prior to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is factored in. No one did more than the Reagan and Bush administrations to build up Saddam's legitimacy and power.

They were not alone. The Arab moderates, the Europeans, the Middle East experts in the State Department all turned a blind eye to his relentless push toward a modern million-man army, his use of poison gas against the Kurds, his vicious human rights abuses and his support of terrorism.

Saddam, however, made moderate noises and performed the noble task of keeping Iranian radicals busy on the battlefield. That was good enough to quiet almost all.

But not sufficient for Democratic liberals (plus a few Republican conservatives) who took the lead last year in trying to cut off the billion-dollar program of U.S. farm credits to Iraq. The amendment of Democratic Representative Dan Glickman prompted rabid opposition from Mr. Bush and most Republicans in the House. Two famous Republican tough guys, Newt Gingrich and Henry Hyde, voted to continue aid to Saddam.

Hours before Iraq stormed into Kuwait, liberals on the House Foreign Affairs Committee again tried to stop those credits, and prospective arms exports. Again, most Republicans called out "nay" on orders from the White House.

Is it possible that if Mr. Bush had favored sanctions without force, the Republican contingent in Congress would have gone along with that, too? Is it also possible that most congressional Democrats would have endorsed a war policy if a Democrat had been in the White House?

Is it not likely that the success story of the Gulf has very little to do with Republicans and Democrats and almost everything to do with who is president of the United States?

The New York Times.

Democrats Performed Democratically

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Democrats and other derelicts are being invited to render the president praise and credit for a job in Iraq exceptionally well done, something that most of them do not need to be prompted to do. They are also being summoned to acknowledge the error of their ways in not supporting his policy before it turned into war, at which point almost everyone came aboard. This is quite a different affair.

It is not simply that George Bush's splendid accomplishments as a wartime president were preceded by his lamentable performance as a peacetime president. In the year and a half before Saddam Hussein seized Kuwait, President Bush consistently misread Saddam's strategy and tactics. Whether a more alert American policy would have obviated aggression and war is an alternative that history did not have a chance to disclose. There remains copious presidential error to acknowledge.

Recall the circumstances of the key congressional vote on Jan. 12, four days before Mr. Bush launched the air war. There had been what was by almost anyone's standards an unusually serious, probing and civil debate on the litmus issue of whether to move beyond sanctions, diplomacy and a military buildup into authorizing the president to use force. Heavy hitters had stood up on both sides of this issue. It was acknowledged in many places that both had a case and that any decision would be a judgment call.

So close was the call, in fact, that some number of legislators — quite possibly the number that tipped the balance — made their decision not on the basis that war had become necessary and feasible. No, they were aware that the United Nations' Jan. 15 deadline for Iraqi withdrawal was coming up fast, and they felt that a vote to authorize force offered the only chance remaining to squeeze Saddam into backing off.

In short, whatever the president and his advisers may have thought, the vote in Congress was finally carried not by those who had determined that war was inevitable and who were ready for it, but by those who hoped that war was still avoidable.

At that moment, moreover, there was little awareness evident anywhere in Congress that the United States and its allies were going to wage the sort of fantastic high-intensity military campaign, air and ground, that shortly materialized. Neither Pentagon planners nor outside defense experts had prepared the public, even the informed public, for what was to come. On the contrary, in Congress and elsewhere the prevailing assumption was that a fearsome and costly struggle lay ahead.

The administration presented terse projections of a quick, violent and successful conflict but with little of the amplifying detail that would have imparted understanding or credibility. Legislators who voted for the president did so not on the assumption that the coalition's victory would be easy and cheap but that the cause of combating Saddam was just and wise. Once war came, those who voted for the president were no less surprised by the unfolding of the battle than those who voted against him.

To this day it is not clear that even the president and his men had comprehended the awesome uses of the power at their command. They were using weapons and tactics that had not been applied in meaningful combat before. They could not know how the coalition would hold together or how Saddam might react under duress. They were fearful of raising the public's expectations to levels they might not be able to meet.

The doubters are now being taxed with their earlier anticipation of high American casualties — the leading emotional and political index. But was the anticipation of the commander in chief any different? He sent his army into combat having ordered up 16,000 body bags. Only to him this number, apparently, was not forbiddingly high.

But this is beside the main point, which is that the congressional decision that gave crucial national weight to President Bush's preparations for war issued from a debate to do a democracy proud. As it turned out, the questioners were wrong, but they were wrong for respectable reasons.

Perhaps Democrats will now pay a political penalty, but it serves no national benefit to ask them to wallow for having participated in good faith in a debate that illuminated the issue, provided for full participation and produced a sound national decision, after which ranks closed in Congress and in the country. This is how it should be.

The Washington Post.

Emphasis On Trade In the Area

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Now that the Gulf war is over, the Bush administration's internal think tank on international economics is considering how to shape the United States' new position in the world.

The United States, bolstered by its leadership success on the political as well as military fronts in the Gulf coalition, wants to maximize its leverage in trade and economic matters.

Having taken such a public relations pasting during the Reagan-Bush decade in terms of America's declining global economic clout, it was natural for George Bush, at his congressional victory celebration, to gloat: "We hear so often ... how our schools fail us, how American products and American workers are second-class. Well, don't you believe it. The America we saw in Desert Storm was first-class talent. And they did it using America's state-of-the-art technology."

In the exuberance of the moment, no one will begrudge Mr. Bush a bit of hyperbole. But the question remains: Will America be able to capitalize on its Gulf war success as a springboard to renewed economic leadership?

At the State Department, planners recall that America helped shape an alliance system that suited its needs at the end of World War II. It included NATO to hold the Soviet Union (and West Germany) in check, and the Bretton Woods institutions — the World Bank and the IMF — to speed reconstruction and exchange rate stability. Later came the economic summit system and the Group of Seven finance ministers and central bankers.

Most of these arrangements focus on U.S.-European or U.S.-Asian relationships. There may also be new American involvements with the European Community and other Europe-wide institutions growing out of the end to the Cold War. Increasingly, though, American officials are paying attention to the American hemisphere — relations with Canada, Mexico, the rest of Latin America.

The reason, according to government officials: For the United States to be strong in global affairs, it needs to improve its base by opening up new export markets on its own continent. Exports are seen as the key to long-term U.S. economic growth.

"We expect the contribution of the external sector to United States economic growth to become more pronounced in the near future, given the increasing competitiveness of U.S. exports," says Charles Dallara, assistant secretary at the Treasury.

The United States-Canada free trade agreement initiated at the end of the Reagan administration is viewed as a key initial step. The other building blocks are a United States-Mexico free trade agreement and the Enterprise for the Americas initiative announced earlier this year. Despite Mr. Bush's enormous war-gained popularity, he faces the possibility that major pieces of his Western Hemisphere strategy will collapse on Capitol Hill.

To get authority to negotiate the Mexican and Latin deals as well as for the Uruguay Round dealing with multilateral trade, Mr. Bush has requested an extension of authority that requires Congress to vote these issues up or down (no amendments allowed) within a fixed span of time. This so-called fast-track authority faces bitter and politically powerful opposition. Labor unions and special interests such as the textile industry opposing the agreement with Mexico are threatening to defeat the administration's request in the House of Representatives.

If the vote were today, "I think we'd lose," said a State Department official. Adds Mr. Dallara: "We'd then be out of business on the Uruguay Round, the Enterprise for the Americas, as well as the Mexican FTA. From the president on down, we all think this [authority] is essential to running a free and open trading system."

Free trade with Mexico arouses panicky fears of job losses to cheap labor in Mexico. Opponents also argue that Mexico lags in environmental safeguards and in health and safety standards. Bush administration officials acknowledge that they must address these issues, because they are valid. But it is also true that many special interests on Capitol Hill use the environment and workers' rights as a convenient protectionist device to oppose the principle of free trade.

On balance, a properly devised agreement with Mexico is good trade policy that will benefit both countries. The AFL-CIO complains about substandard wages in Mexico, but the best way to boost Mexican wages could be by supporting the free trade agreement, which will help bring Mexico into the modern era.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: He Captures Wife

LONDON — An extraordinary abduction case has occurred at Blackburn. A Mr. Jackson on the day of his wedding departed for Australia, leaving his wife behind. He was absent many years, and on his return his wife refused to cohabit. The husband obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights, but still the wife was obdurate. On Sunday last the baffled husband waited outside the church at which the wife was worshipping, and on her appearing seized her, forced her into a carriage, and drove off. The crowd traced the carriage into the town and surrounded the house where the party had alighted. This state of affairs still exists, the abducted wife being supplied with refreshments, which are hauled up to the windows by ropes.

1916: From the Kaiser

PARIS — German families who have lost a member in the war have for some time been receiving a card signed by the Kaiser and bearing the words: "I swear that I did not desire the war. I share your grief."

1941: Call to Patriotism

WASHINGTON — The United States is "in greater danger than at any time in the history of the country," William C. Bullitt, last Ambassador to the French Republic, warned Congress today [March 10]. He said the danger would become "evident in the next few weeks" when Germany would begin a new war drive. He remarked that the best foreign policy was President Theodore Roosevelt's — "Speak softly and carry a big stick." "Only our stick isn't big enough," Mr. Bullitt observed. He said it was the duty "of every American to think at every moment, for the sake of his home, of what he can do for his country, not what his country can do for him."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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Emphasis On Trade In the Area

By Hobart Rowen

In Bénin, Voting for President

First Open Poll In Nearly 30 Years

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

COTONOU, Bénin — Voters took part in Bénin's first free presidential election in nearly three decades on Sunday, a year after this nation cast aside its authoritarian one-party system.

Although there were no reliable polls, most political observers predicted that the current prime minister, Nicethore Soglo, would win handily. The French-trained former World Bank executive director won great popular support by engineering the political program that supplanted the old government's Marxist policies and cleared the way for multiparty elections.

His main rival was President Mathieu Kérékou, whose People's Revolutionary Party led this West African nation of 4.5 million for 18 often turbulent years.

In February 1990, after crippling strikes and anti-government demonstrations, General Kérékou called a national political conference in hopes of building consensus around his economic austerity program. In the end, the group forced him to relinquish most of his authority and to appoint Mr. Soglo to the new post of prime minister. The powers of the presidency were greatly diminished.

Although most Béninese, especially in the industrial and administrative centers, are said to view General Kérékou as a largely discredited figure, analysts say he still has a considerable following in the mostly agrarian northern interior, which is also his ethnic and political base.

"After all, he has been their chief for 18 years, and many of them may react positively to him for that reason alone," said Karim Okanla, editor of the influential magazine Gazette du Golfe.

Official election results are not expected until Thursday. A second round of voting is set for March 24 if no candidate receives more than half the votes cast. There are 12 other candidates, but none is accorded much chance of winning.

Meningitis Hits South Sudan

Agence France-Presse

NAIROBI — An outbreak of meningitis has killed dozens of people in several districts of south Sudan, the health organization of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army announced Saturday.

Romeo Gacad/Agence France-Presse

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d chatting with Prince Saud al Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, Sunday in Riyadh.

REPORTER: *Iraq Coming Undone, as Seen From Within by a Captive*

(Continued from page 1)

cursing the rainy weather and the violence. Drivers, in a panic, rammed vehicles into each other and tried to turn around in the narrow byway.

Soviet-supplied T-72 tanks and trucks with machine guns mounted on them wheeled clumsily down the street, past the troops and backed up trucks, into the line of fire. Gunners began to blast away in a cacophony of sound at the modest structures. Mud walls disappeared in explosions until rows of houses looked like jagged remains of some ancient dwelling place.

The vehicles in the battalion's convoy were hastily pulled out of the village, into a tight formation for the night.

"We won't go any further now," a captain said. "We do not know what is here or what is ahead."

The tanks fired rounds, rattling the ground around them, in fits and bursts for the next few hours. Nervous soldiers let loose with volleys into the inky darkness, often directing anti-aircraft guns with red tracer bullets straight into the small alleys and streets. Whoever had laid the ambush replied with sporadic automatic-rifle fire.

Torrents of rain and a bitter wind tore across the flat and barren landscape. "We can see nothing," said a Major Assam, his uniform drenched and his right hand bandaged. "We just keep firing to let them know we are not asleep and keep them away."

The major used a knife to open a can of peas from Kuwait and sprinkled some in the hands of the soldiers around him. He then opened a can of peach jam and every soldier had two spoonfuls. It was the only food they ate that day.

For a reporter seized by Iraqi forces, the firefight represented a second day of confusion. By the next morning, Wednesday, the chaos seemed complete: the battalion, disorganized, bereft of communication and unable to determine what lay on the road ahead, turned back. It began the slow crawl south through the mud to Basra, past the carnage left behind by the tons of ordnance dropped by allied planes during the Gulf war.

The retreat by the government's most loyal and well-trained troops had an unsettling quality. The men seemed more intent on survival than victory, refusing to break into smaller units or face combat to search for rebel snipers.

For this reporter, who was flown by helicopter from Basra to Baghdad on Thursday and turned over to the International Red Cross on Friday, it was clear that the disintegration from the Gulf war was everywhere.

A dozen men in mismatched uniforms — without weapons, barefoot, gaunt with exhaustion and hunger — stood near a stagnant pool of water as the convoy passed. Their heads were covered with damp blankets and they drank from the pool with their hands.

They, and thousands of deserters like them, spend their days walking along the mud routes north to get home, offering no visible response to Mr. Hussein's offer of amnesty. Most do not carry weapons, and, unarmed, they seem to bear no authority.

"Boy, get us some bread," one yelled to a child who watched them.

The boy did not move.

Further south, some soldiers held a small group of men in civilian clothes as prisoners. Near them was a defaced portrait of Mr. Hussein on a billboard — unthinkable before the war in a country where criticism of the president was punishable by death.

Then, as it moved south, the convoy reached the outskirts of Basra, Iraq's second city. This correspondent was the only American newspaper journalist to visit the city after the start of the war on Jan. 17.

The shattered remains of houses and buildings stood in jagged rows, monuments to the force of the allied bombing. Boats in southern Iraq's swamps, blown to pieces, were little more than twisted hunks of metal. Power lines lay like splinters across the sea of mud. Gobs of sticky brown earth clung to feet, armored personnel carriers and equipment. Everyone moved as if encumbered by glue.

Off in the distance came the sound of gunfire, an almost constant noise in southern Iraq these days. Artillery pieces thundered from just across a swollen river but, in the chaos, the target was unclear.

This — the third exchange between loyalists and rebels that the reporter had witnessed since his detention three days before — seemed to reflect an uneven contest, pitting the loyal corps of Mr. Hussein's conventional mechanized forces against the fundamentalist insurgents.

Shiite guerrillas battled Republican Guard troops for three days in Basra for control of the city, until the Iraqi units brought in tanks and heavy artillery early last week and began to blast away whole neighborhoods.

But the insurgents continued to roil the south in small bands, harassing Iraqi units and handing out weapons to young men whose brand of Islam and background have locked them out of Mr. Hussein's power structure.

Basra remains a battleground and troops are hesitant to enter sections of the city where small groups of rebels are hiding.

Southern Iraq is one of the strongholds of the country's Shiite Muslims, long at odds with the political domination by minority Sunnis.

The crash of artillery shells and the rap of automatic weapons go on day and night in Basra.

"This is all from Iran," a Republican Guard colonel said. "They are the cause of this."

But discontent is not limited to the young Shiites or their Iranian backers. Soldiers quietly speak of desertion and ask questions about how to surrender to U.S. troops or leave the country. Some openly said they would join the rebellion if they believed it had a chance.

"The rebels are poorly organized and they will fail," a soldier stationed in Basra said, "but if I thought they could get rid of Saddam Hussein, I would join them."

Many soldiers say they have little stomach left for the Iraqi ruler — extraordinary statements in what was once the Arab world's most controlled society.

"There will be a change," a junior Republican Guard officer said. "It will not come from the top and it may not come soon, but it will come."

An army colonel, in a gesture of unusual defiance in Iraq, openly spoke about the removal of Mr. Hussein.

"He has made too many mistakes," he said. "He must go."

The officer talked in front of several enlisted men, who frequently expressed bitterness about spending five or six years as soldiers.

"I spent five years in the war in Iran," a sergeant said. "I lost my brother and I have lost my youth to war. I dreamed of being able to study one day, of building a career, but all I have known is this."

The soldiers had no food other than a few stale biscuits. They did not know where they would be the next day, or who they would be fighting. They did not seem to care.

"I have three children," a soldier said. "My friend has two. All we want to do now is get back to them. This is our only goal."

These soldiers did not defend the decision to invade Kuwait.

"We do not think about politics anymore," one said. "We just think about when all this will be over."

Many soldiers remain in shock from the effects of allied bombing. They have not spoken to their families for more than two months and are worried that their houses and loved ones may have disappeared in the mayhem.

An army doctor, his eyes red and several days growth of beard on his chin, sat in a small room in an army encampment.

"We have destroyed Kuwait," said the doctor, who had lost his closest friend to an allied cluster bomb, "but the Americans have destroyed Iraq."

"I do not defend this invasion of Kuwait, because I am a doctor and I do not defend the taking of any life," he went on. "But there is nothing left of my country. America has been very brutal."

In Basra alone, the doctor estimated, more than 1,000 civilians died in the allied bombing.

"Your great American soldiers can go home to their families now," he said. "They can tell them they devastated our lives and the lives of our children. Our country is no more."

ISRAEL: *Plan for Immigrants*

(Continued from page 1)

report, an internal document.

The Shamir spokesmen described it as a plan favored by the Housing Ministry but said that it did not represent government policy.

"The government has not approved such construction," an adviser said, "and if you go to the territories you will see there is no such construction."

But another senior official said that the absence of a cabinet decision did not mean the housing program was not being carried out.

"They are doing all that and more," he said of the building reflected in the report. "Sure, there is no official policy, but there is an informal policy."

One official said that Mr. Sharon's initiative was "an attempt to embarrass the government" on the eve of the first visit here by Mr. Baker, who was due to arrive on Monday. Mr. Sharon leads the hard-line opposition to Mr. Shamir in the Likud party, and is trying to undercut any move toward government involvement in a U.S.-brokered Middle East peace process.

Israel Radio reported Sunday night that Mr. Sharon had resigned from his other cabinet post, as head of the government's immigration absorption effort. The report said he complained that he did not have enough authority in the post.

The Housing Ministry did not respond to inquiries Sunday about the report, but other sources said it was one of a weekly series intended to keep track of construction activity. The existence of the latest document, dated March 3, was disclosed Friday by the Jerusalem weekly Kol Ha'ir.

Journalists Reach Amman After Week in Iraqi Hands

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — About 40 foreign journalists and two American soldiers held in Iraq for nearly a week have arrived in Amman in a Red Cross caravan after their release by authorities in Baghdad.

The journalists, representing print and broadcast organizations from nine countries, were traveling in large and small groups toward Basra when they were detained by Iraqi soldiers early last week.

The reporters, photographers and technicians had entered Iraq from Kuwait City. They traveled down a main road controlled by U.S. soldiers, then through a no-man's-land before reaching the outskirts of Basra. There, Iraqi troops at a series of checkpoints stopped the journalists, pulled them from their cars, took their vehicles and drove them to different sites around Basra. One large group, most of them from France, were held together, while a CNN crew and another group of six were held at different locations.

During their detention, the journalists' vehicles, equipment and personal effects were confiscated at gunpoint. All were held incommunicado by Iraqi troops, although not always in the same place. But individual Iraqi soldiers often treated the captives well, sharing scarce items like blankets and canned food.

The soldiers — who gave their identities as First Lieutenant Kevin L. Rice, 27, of Boulder, Colorado, and Private Lenn R. Jeffries, 32, of St. Louis — also had their vehicle, weapons and personal effects taken by the Iraqis. All 40 detainees were turned over to the Red Cross on Friday. They arrived in Amman on Saturday.

BAKER: *'Long Way to Go'*

(Continued from page 1)

tions concerning Israel. A number of the ministers openly praised parts of Mr. Bush's address to Congress on Wednesday, in which he called on Israel to trade land for peace and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The point was driven home by the president's remarks in an interview with newspapers from Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco and Saudi Arabia on Friday in which he emphasized the importance of resolving the Palestinian issue.

The Arab ministers called for an international peace conference on the Middle East, to be sponsored by the United Nations. Mr. Baker reiterated that the United States would not support such a conference until the "appropriate time" and unless it was properly structured.

"This is not the appropriate time," he said.

Mr. Baker is attempting to sound out the region's leaders about a two-track approach to the Middle East peace process, involving direct contacts between the Arab states and Israel on one track and the opening of a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue on the other. But there seemed to be little appetite for any reconciliation with Israel in the Arab ministers' public comments.

Prince Saud, the Saudi foreign minister, said the issue was not the "state of war" against Israel but rather the occupation by Israel of the territories and "the rights of the Palestinian people."

Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Egyptian foreign minister, said, "We have to address ourselves to the Palestinian problem, to putting an end to the Israeli occupation, and this is really the challenge that has been spelled out in the president's speech."

"So, as I said, we are in agreement," he added. "We consider that this speech is a positive approach to the solution of problems in the area."

Mr. Bush's speech also included a reference to recognizing Israel, but most of the Arab ministers skirted the issue. The Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, repeatedly refused to answer whether Saudi Arabia intended to signal a willingness to end the state of belligerency against Israel.

"That's above my pay grade," he said.

Mr. Baker said, however, that the ministers had at least agreed to be more "active" in the peace process. In the past, Saudi Arabia has shied away from taking a high-profile role in regional diplomacy.

Iran, a Gulf state with large postwar regional ambitions, was not invited to the Baker meeting, but the Arab ministers declared that they "are keen to develop cordial relations with Iran."

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Maxwell Less Sure On Daily News Deal

Reuters

NEW YORK — The British publisher Robert Maxwell left talks with striking unions and flew to London during the weekend saying he was less optimistic about prospects for his buying the New York Daily News.

The publisher has signed a letter of intent to buy the tabloid from Tribune Co., which is based in Chicago, and has set a deadline of 10 A.M. Monday to reach an agreement with the nine striking unions. Tribune Co. has said it will close the paper on March 15 if a buyer cannot be found.

"I'm not so optimistic," Mr. Maxwell said. "I'm going to London for my wife's birthday and our 46th wedding anniversary."

He added: "The situation is a difficult one. I don't wish to add to any of these difficulties too much. Where there's life there's hope."

[An industry source who was following the negotiations closely in New York estimated the likelihood of Mr. Maxwell purchasing the newspaper at 30-to-70 against. The source told the International Herald Tribune on Sunday that there was a full day of talks on Monday during which to make progress, "but the differences are so wide that unless the unions cave in, they won't put a deal together."]

George McDonald, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the strikers' umbrella group, said, "We are far apart."

The problem seemed to be the language submitted to the unions of a management rights clause.

The News, which once had the largest newspaper circulation in the United States, has lost money for a decade and incurred losses of $750,000 a day since the strike began Oct. 25.

Mr. Maxwell has said he would need between $72 million and $83 million annually in savings and have to cut about 800 union jobs if he is to buy the tabloid.

The paper has lost half of its 1.2 million circulation and nearly all of its advertisers in a strike that began when a worker claiming a medical disability was dismissed for sitting when he should have been standing.

Tremor Hits Southwest Iran

Washington Post Service

NICOSIA — A tremor jolted Khuzestan Province in southwestern Iran early Sunday, Tehran radio reported. It measured 5.2 on the Richter scale but caused no damage or loss of life, the report said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Earning a Degree Through Cable TV

The University of Maryland, long a leader in higher education by mail, is offering a full four-year bachelor's degree program via cable television. It is the first institution in the country to do so, The Washington Post says, although many others offer some courses over TV. Students will pay regular tuition and watch courses as they are broadcast, or tape them for later viewing.

Each participating professor or instructor will have no more than 25 students in each "classroom," and will communicate with them by toll-free telephone at scheduled times. Examinations will be given at local educational institutions and monitored by proctors. The student body is expected to be made up largely of people who want to pursue a college degree while holding a regular job.

"It's not ideal, but in many ways students attending large, impersonal universities where there are 250 people taking a freshman course is not ideal either," said Robert Hochstein, an assistant to the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Linda Golden, a part-time Maryland student who has been taking a cable course, said that as the mother of a 19-month infant she found that TV instruction offered the flexibility she needed.

"But it's tough to ask questions," she said. "You don't want to keep calling the professor every five minutes."

Short Takes

On future battlefields, unknown soldiers may well be identified by the genetic structure of cells found in blood, muscle, tissue and bone, which vary with each individual. The technology is so precise that the Pentagon plans to develop a kind of 'DNA dog tag" for all military personnel. Major Victor Weedn, chief of the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory, says, "In the future there should not be any more unknown soldiers."

Finding herself on a bus that took 15 minutes to creep one block, Alexa Degioannini, a fourth-grade pupil at Public School 59 in New York, got the driver to write a note to her teacher. Now on display in the teachers' lounge, the note says: "Dear Teacher, Your student was on my bus. We were tied up in traffic due to an accident on Fifth Avenue. Please excuse lateness. Bus Driver 1743."

What Does One Do If Someone's Askew?

"If a woman at a party has lipstick on her teeth, should she be told?" wonders Enid Nemy in her "New Yorkers, etc." column in The New York Times. "As for unzipped zippers, do men tell women? Do women tell men?" Ms. Nemy took an informal survey and reports, "It's pretty well accepted that friends tell each other when they observe things like a smudge on the cheek, broccoli in the teeth or a split in seam. Acquaintances don't feel the same obligation, but chances are they say something anyway."

As for strangers, "one must be sufficiently outgoing to address an unknown, and the unknown must look, if not receptive, at least unthreatening."

Mark Aaron, a lawyer, said that if he actively disliked someone, he would be inclined to weigh such factors as what would contribute to the most chagrin: telling or not telling?

Ms. Nemy adds, "Is there anything that even friends won't comment on? Yes: both men and women pretty well agree that a man's hairpiece is too sensitive a subject to talk about, even if it's at a strange angle."

Arthur Higbee

A Crack in Einstein's Theory?

Scientists' Simulation Did Not Follow Rules of Relativity

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A supercomputer at Cornell University, simulating a tremendous gravitational collapse in the universe, has startled and confounded astrophysicists by producing results that should not be possible according to Einstein's general theory of relativity.

Scientists said the simulation may have exposed a flaw in at least one aspect of Einstein's theory on the behavior of space, time, matter and gravity.

Or maybe not. They said further research and testing could still resolve the issue in Einstein's favor. Or maybe not.

In the simulation of Einstein's theory, the computer revealed that if a gigantic cloud of particles, shaped like a football gravitationally, collapses on itself, the regions near the end points will condense into areas of infinite density and gravitational force.

Scientists may be able to contemplate them, but nature is not supposed to be able to produce these regions that astrophysicists call "naked singularities."

"Naked singularities cannot really exist," Dr. Stuart Shapiro, a Cornell physicist who helped develop the simulation, said in a telephone interview. "So if the simulation shows the theory leading to an infinity of this kind, a force that has no bounds, you know the theory itself has to be fixed, or you have to apply warning labels that the theory cannot be trusted in this one respect."

Until the new findings, physicists had hypothesized that the only singularities that could exist would reside in black holes in outer space.

There is strong evidence but no confirmed observations for the existence of black holes, which are regions where the gravitational force is so strong that no matter or energy, not even light, can escape.

Since nothing inside a black hole can "communicate" with the rest of the universe, Dr. Roger Penrose of the University of Oxford proposed in 1969 that singularities could exist there but would be unable to disturb the behavior of the external universe.

A singularity in a black hole is thus said to be "clothed;" anything that approached it would be ripped to shreds, but it would be beyond detection or influence outside the black hole.

The kind that are independent of a black hole, which are not supposed to exist, are said to be "naked."

Dr. Shapiro and a colleague, Dr. Saul Teukolsky, reported the results in the Feb. 25 issue of the journal Physical Review Letters and in an announcement by Cornell.

Calling the findings very intriguing, Dr. Kip Thorne, a theoretical physicist at the California Institute of Technology and an authority on black holes, praised the care and sophistication of the numerical simulations. He said, however, "My guess is that in the end, we will find the results are not true. All previous indications over the last 20 years are that you don't get naked singularities."

Dr. John A. Wheeler, an emeritus professor of physics at Princeton University and an originator of the concept of black holes, remarked: "To me the formation of a naked singularity is equivalent to jumping across the Gulf of Mexico. I would be willing to bet a million dollars that it can't be done. But I can't prove that it can't be done."

Dr. Shapiro emphasized that the findings did not shake the foundations of Einstein's theory of relativity. The theory has survived countless challenges and tests since 1915 and explains the phenomena associated with the Big Bang theory for the origin of the universe and the bending of light by the gravitational fields of stars.

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EUROBONDS

Dollar Bonds Lose Luster Despite Currency's Gains

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The two-month burst of issuing activity and healthy profits on the international capital market appears headed for a setback with activity slowing in the U.S. dollar, the most important sector of the market. While the dollar itself is on a roll and widely expected to rise further against all the major currencies, fixed-rate dollar bonds are fast falling out of fashion.

As shown by the rise in bond yields in New York last Friday, even as the Federal Reserve lowered short-term rates by another quarter percentage point, bond investors fear that the six-month-long decline in rates has run its course.

Even before the rate cut, bankers reported a marked slowing in demand for dollar issues launched last week.

Investors see little prospect of further falls in U.S. rates.

These included $700 million of five-year notes from Swedish Export Credit and $300 million of eight-year paper from the European Investment Bank.

Swiss Bank Corp.'s SBC Finance also tapped the market for $150 million, but that five-year issue was for all practical purposes a private placement aimed at Swiss investors.

Terms on the issues for the EIB, priced to yield half a percentage point, or 50 basis points, more than comparably dated U.S. government paper, and SEK, at 55 basis points over the benchmark rate, were considered aggressive but fair.

But placing the paper was moving slowly, bankers admitted, as concern mounted that the next big move in U.S. interest rates could be up.

Although any dramatic rise in rates appears still some way off, Mark Cliffe at Nomura Research was advising clients that there did not appear to be much chance of a further sustained fall in rates "so long as the conviction remains that a recovery (in economic activity) in the second-half is on the way."

"Strategic investors should see any near-term rally as an opportunity to sell," he said.

SIEGFRIED HOECKER, senior investment officer at Deutsche Bank's Capital Management International in Frankfurt said that funds managed by his group "are considerably overexposed to dollar bonds." He said he would look to cash in those bonds as the dollar approaches 1.60 DM because he would expect the Bundesbank to begin trying to arrest the dollar's advance at that level.

Overall, Mr. Hoecker said his funds hold 45 percent of their assets in bonds, 40 percent in equities and 15 percent in cash.

Alan Saunders, director of asset allocation at Lazard Brothers in London, shares the view that "at some point the Bundesbank will seek to halt the DM's depreciation, but not before it reaches 1.60 to the dollar."

Overall, Mr. Saunders said his funds have been taking profits on their investment in bonds and moving money into equities.

Any decline in stock prices, he said, would represent a buying opportunity. He said that aggressive, high-risk funds under management "are now poised to go overweight," raising the equity content to 70 percent of a portfolio with bonds accounting for 25 percent and cash for the remainder.

Mr. Hoecker said he expected Tokyo stock prices to remain firm until the end of the Japanese fiscal year on March 31 and then retreat. He said he would see that as an opportunity to increase holdings of Japanese shares.

The approaching year-end is also said to explain the lackluster activity in the Euromarket's biggest money-making compartment — Japanese equity warrant bonds. Only two new issues were launched last week: $100 million for Royal Hotel and 45 million DM for Yonekyu. Both traded at substantial premiums.

Retail investors were reported to still be attracted to high-yielding bonds. Hungary floated 200 million DM of five-year notes priced to yield 2½ percentage points more than German government paper. Double-digit coupons in Australian dollars, the Spanish peseta and Italian lire also drew support.

Institutional money appeared to favor the French franc. Paribas tapped the market for 1 billion francs, paying 9½ percent on its eight-year bond.

Crédit National, offering holders the option to take future coupon payments in new bonds instead of cash, was able to pay just 9¼ percent for its 700 million francs of eight-year paper.

At week's end, French government bonds were yielding only 60 basis points more than comparably dated German government paper. With inflation seen rising in Germany to 3½ percent and falling in France to under 3 percent, the premium on French bonds is expected to continue narrowing.

AT&T Set To Raise NCR Bid

Firm Would Pay $100 Per Share For Agreed Deal

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Sunday it is prepared to raise its offer for NCR Corp. to $100 a share if NCR will negotiate a merger.

AT&T also said NCR had rejected an attempt it made this weekend to arrange a meeting to propose an increase in its offer.

AT&T, the nation's largest long-distance carrier, has offered $90 a share, or $6.1 billion, for NCR, the fifth-largest U.S. computer company.

NCR has rejected the offer as "grossly inadequate and unfair."

AT&T spokeswoman Jane Biba said that the company, in trying to arrange a meeting, did not tell NCR it was willing to offer $100 a share.

She said the talks between the two companies regarding a meeting never got as far as discussing a new offer.

AT&T said it was continuing its hostile, $90-a-share cash tender offer for NCR, and its solicitation of proxies to replace NCR's board.

Ms. Biba said the composition of any increased AT&T offer — cash, stock or a combination of both — had not been determined but would be a "subject for negotiation" with NCR.

Speaking of ATT's attempt this weekend to arrange a meeting with NCR, the company's chairman, Robert E. Allen, said, "We took this initiative to break the impasse between us, but it is now clear that NCR will not enter into discussions even at a higher price."

When AT&T first announced its offer for NCR in December, it described its bid as friendly and said it was willing to negotiate.

NCR has accused AT&T of attempting "to take advantage of NCR's artificially and temporarily depressed stock price."

Nevertheless, NCR's chairman, Charles E. Exley Jr., has said that NCR would be willing to enter negotiations with AT&T if it raised its offer to $125 a share.

Nomura: A Troubled Giant

As Global Aims Elude, It Fights Deregulation at Home

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Tokyo stock market is finally recovering from a vicious year-long plunge, Wall Street is showing signs of rejuvenation and financial systems around the globe are being deregulated.

It would seem to be a time of fresh opportunity, yet Yoshihisa Tabuchi, the most powerful individual in Japan's financial markets, speaks like a troubled man.

"Over the past few years, we may have overemphasized the positive side of all the changes taking place," said Mr. Tabuchi, president and chief executive of Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest brokerage house. "There was a relatively small amount of discussion of the negative side, the limits that we would face. Especially when I look at the American financial markets, I see confusion."

Indeed, even for a global colossus like Nomura — it has a staggering $14.7 billion in equity behind it, four-and-a-half times as much as Merrill Lynch & Co., America's largest brokerage — these are trying times. The firm's profits are expected to plunge 50 percent to 60 percent in the fiscal year ending March 31, from $2.1 billion the previous year.

The performance is expected to be better than Nomura's Japanese rivals, the rest of the so-called Big Four. All were battered by the market plunge, set off by a steep rise in interest rates and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

But that is scant comfort as none of the others has set its sights as high, or taken such bold steps to become a global financial supermarket.

Nomura's dominant position in many businesses is under siege, too. It retained its No. 1 ranking for underwritings in the Euromarket for the fourth straight year last year, but its market share was slashed almost in half, to less than 9 percent.

In Tokyo, it was late in taking up the newest imported fad, computerized program trading, and thus finds itself a distant fourth in the lucrative activity — behind three U.S. securities houses.

The firm's challenges run much deeper, however, and that is what worries Mr. Tabuchi, 58, who became chief executive in 1985.

Securities executives have long claimed their business thrives on change, and fundamental shifts are gripping the financial world. But Mr. Tabuchi expressed a thoroughly ambivalent attitude toward those prospects: while fighting to instill new thinking at Nomura, Mr. Tabuchi is resisting mightily the fundamental liberalization of the heavily regulated Tokyo financial markets, the source of Nomura's raw power.

There are two types of deregulation being debated here. One is to permit the use of new financial products and to ease outmoded controls, such as those on interest rates. The other type, lowering the rigid barriers that limit competition between different kinds of financial institutions, is much more threatening.

Japanese banks are prohibited from entering most areas of the securities business — as in the United States. Those days appear to be ending, however. In a historic move, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady early last month proposed scrapping the wall separating the two financial areas in the United States. Japan's Finance Ministry is pushing for a similar change, which could take effect in 1993.

Nomura is fighting tooth and nail against that threat, warning of the damage liberalization has allegedly caused already.

"During the course of deregulation and financial innovation, people tended to forget about the ethics of the market," Mr. Tabuchi said. "Whatever new busi-

See NOMURA, Page 9

Pan Am Faces Early Shutdown Without Pact

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The operations of Pan American World Airlines could be shut down as early as this week if negotiators from the United States and Britain fail to reach an agreement that would allow Pan Am to transfer its London routes.

If an agreement is reached in the negotiations, which were continuing in Washington over the weekend, Pan Am could close its sale of the routes to United Airlines and receive a payment of $290 million.

The money would enable Pan Am to pay off $100 million it has drawn from a $150 million loan from Bankers Trust Co. The airline could also make about $40 million in lease payments owed on 100 of the 154 planes in its fleet.

But if Pan Am is unable to make the payments, Bankers Trust would be able to seize some of Pan Am's assets — in particular the Pan Am Shuttle, which was used as collateral for the loan. The airline's secured creditors — those whose loans are backed by collateral — could also begin seizing up to 100 of Pan Am's planes, a step that would severely disrupt service and possibly force a liquidation of the company.

[U.S. and British officials were continuing talks Sunday, Reuters reported from Washington. A U.S. official, asked whether progress was being made, said, "As long as they're talking, that's good."]

Judge Cornelius Blackshear of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in New York ruled Friday that the secured creditors would have the right to seize the planes if Pan Am failed to make lease payments. Pan Am had asked for an order preventing any seizures. The airline said it planned to appeal the decision.

The United States is asking Britain to change an agreement governing aviation rights between the two nations so that two powerful American carriers, United and American Airlines, could take over the Heathrow airport landing rights of Pan Am and Trans World Airlines.

There was general agreement in the airline industry that the carrier — which pioneered service over the Pacific, helped bring in the jet age and virtually became the official carrier of the United States — would have to stop service and be liquidated if the talks failed.

James Giddens, a lawyer representing some of the secured creditors, said he did not expect any of them to move precipitously to stop the aircraft from flying.

"But they could," he added.

Generally when a company like Pan Am files for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, its assets can be transferred to creditors only if the bankruptcy court approves. In the case of airlines, however, a section of the code gives creditors the right to seize aircraft after 60 days of the bankruptcy filing if the airline has defaulted on its lease payments.

The courts have made differing rulings on what are called sale-leasebacks, agreements under which an airline buys a new airplane or sells an old one to a group of investors. Those investors lease the plane back to the airline. Pan Am operates most of its planes under such arrangements.

Judge Blackshear held, however, that the statute clearly gave creditors the right to seize the aircraft.

U.S. and Canada Move to 'Open Skies'

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada will start talks next month in an unprecedented attempt to rewrite the rules of global aviation.

Negotiators will be trying to craft an "open skies" agreement that could begin to break down the national barriers to worldwide airline competition.

The effort comes at a time when some of the world's strongest airlines are beginning to emerge as international mega-carriers. It also comes when concerns about reduced competition in the U.S. airline industry have prompted some advocates of competition to look to overseas carriers to fill the gap.

Powerful currents seem to be sweeping the airline industry toward more competition.

"In the long run, we believe that's the way the aviation industry is going and is going to have to go," said the U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, a proponent of changing the system that restricts access and regulates fares in international aviation.

But powerful currents also run against it, including the tradition of national support and subsidies for flag carriers. And airline unions in the United States and abroad have registered strong opposition to any attempt to allow foreign carriers on their turf.

International aviation is premised on the fact that each carrier begins or ends its flights in its nation of origin, and nations have zealously protected their carriers' franchises within their boundaries. Recent negotiations over access to Heathrow airport reflect that, with the British attempting to extract a high price for allowing two strong U.S. carriers into the airport to compete with British Airways.

Most bilateral agreements governing international aviation, including the current U.S.-Canadian pact, designate very specifically where and how frequently foreign carriers provide service, and they often regulate fares. The size of the market for travel between the United States and Canada, the close ties between the two countries and the need to provide improved service to increase trade between the two countries have prompted officials on both sides of the border to consider changing the rules.

Canada and the United States are each other's largest single-country markets for international air service, with approximately 13 million passengers traveling between them each year. Their aviation agreement was written in 1966 and has not been revised significantly since 1974.

The U.S.-Canadian talks will focus on two key issues: allowing their carriers to establish service in any U.S.-Canada market and exploring the possibility of "cabotage," an old maritime term that means allowing a foreign carrier to pick up passengers in a country other than its own and to deliver them to a destination within those national borders.

Treuhand Mission: Everything Must Go

But Task Proves Slow and Painful

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The largest company in the world started from scratch last year with the aim of putting itself out of business as soon as possible.

The Treuhandanstalt, with headquarters in a dank, undecorated suite of offices in eastern Berlin, is the giant holding company that has been charged by the government of reunited Germany with the task of privatizing the 8,000 enterprises controlled by the former East German state. As trustee, or *treuhand*, for all these concerns, the company also is an enormous property owner, with 60 percent of eastern Germany's forests and 35 percent of the farmland under its jurisdiction.

The Treuhand's mission is simple: Sell it all, fast.

But doing that is turning out to be harder, slower and less popular than anyone expected. Some former East German enterprises — power plants, the big auto factories and cigarette makers — sold quickly. Others, such as the famous optical company Carl Zeiss, had to be trimmed drastically before a purchaser was found.

To date, the Treuhand has sold only about 500 enterprises, raising about $1.8 billion for the federal treasury in Bonn.

Criticism of the Treuhand for not acting aggressively enough has an eerie trans-Atlantic echo in the attacks on Resolution Trust Corp., the U.S. agency handling the sale of assets taken over as part of the savings and loan cleanup.

Last month, the Treuhand announced its biggest setback. Interflug, the airline once touted as one of East Germany's jewels, will be shut down. The Treuhand could not find a buyer, so Interflug's 2,900 employees will join nearly 2.7 million adults already unemployed or working sharply reduced hours in eastern Germany. Perhaps 100 or 200 of the workers can find positions at Lufthansa, the German government-controlled airline.

"It is incomprehensible that the survival of a business known worldwide could not be secured," said Interflug's chairman, Andreas Kramer.

Interflug executives said the Treuhand did not work hard enough to make deals with British Airways, Cathay Pacific, United Airlines and others that had shown an interest in the carrier.

The criticism is all in a day's work for the German executives who left banks, manufacturers and retail concerns in the western part of the country to devote a year or more to the transformation of eastern Germany's inefficient, bloated Communist system.

Politicians, managers, columnists and workers demonstrating outside Treuhand's offices all have advice. Get the highest price, some say. No, others demand, forget the money, save the jobs. From every corner comes the same accusation: It's going too slowly.

The Economics Ministry, responding to the clamor, last week proposed taking over the Treuhand because of its failure to spark more investment and because of its insistence on maximizing income even as the eastern employment picture becomes dangerously gloomy.

The enormous cost of reshaping the east's economy has an impact well beyond the territory of the former Communist state. This year's German budget deficit is expected to be as high as $105 billion, five times larger than two years ago. The ballooning debt is a result of severe underestimates of the cost of reunification, more than $11 billion in contributions to countries fighting the Gulf war and $9 billion in payments to ease the withdrawal of Soviet troops from eastern Germany.

Last month, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, reneging on his campaign promise, announced a $31 billion tax increase, including an immediate 7.5 percent, one-year surcharge on income and corporate taxes and increases in gasoline and cigarette taxes. The national sales tax, now 14 percent, is expected to rise to 15 percent in 1993.

"We overestimated the willingness of investors in Germany and Europe, perhaps also in the United States and Japan, to invest in eastern Germany," said Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann.

And earlier this month, Germany's independent central bank, the Bundesbank, expressed its concern about inflationary pressure and the soaring deficit by raising its interest rate half a point.

The combination of a deepening recession in many Western countries and the Gulf war's drain on resources and attention have made the Treuhand's job even harder.

"They've gotten off to a very slow start," said one of the Bonn government's leading experts on eastern Germany. "But I think they are on the right track.

"You have to realize that you're dealing with a place where the phone system was last renewed for the Olympic Games in 1936. The massive public investment needed to improve the phones and roads and so on must be well under way before many businesses will show serious interest in the east."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7555	3.2925	1.1273	0.3308	0.1508 *	—	5.473 *	1.2925	1.29 *	1.513	1.811 *
Brussels	32.02	60.1225	28.5915	6.051	2.7591 *	18.2785	—	23.4085	0.2353	27.54	33.328 *
Frankfurt	1.5565	2.926	—	0.2939	0.134 *	0.8874	4.856 *	1.1468	1.1445 *	1.34	1.609 *
London (a)	1.8685	—	2.923	9.9578	2,179.50	3.2968	60.27	2.5338	255.005	2.1763	181.78
Madrid	96.78	181.704	62.17	18.289	8.329 *	55.161	3.019	71.319	71.033 *	83.38	—
Milan	1,182.45	2,182.15	746.35	219.30	—	662.23	36.24	856.85	8.58	998.08	12.004
New York (b)	—	1.8645 a	1.5580	5.3405	1,175.00	1.749	32.32	1.3605	136.88	1.1615	97.645
Paris	5.399	9.95	3.4029	—	0.456 *	3.0197	0.1651	3.9865	3.9005 *	4.555	5.4745 *
Tokyo	135.35	256.01	87.63	25.75	0.1176	77.85	4.2586	108.41	—	116.82	1.4188
Toronto	1.1608	2.1647	0.7483	0.2172	0.989 *	0.6636	3.600 *	0.8485	0.8492 *	—	1.194 *
Zurich	1.36	2.5445	0.8717	0.2558	0.1167 *	0.774	4.2278 *	—	0.9971 *	1.1696	1.4022 *
1 ECU	1.378	0.702	2.0517	6.9839	1,531.47	2.3024	42.2584	1.7885	179.572	1.5334	127.552
1 SDR	1.4883	0.7449	2.1796	7.4202	1,627.30	2.4588	44.8984	1.8995	190.932	1.6086	135.527

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9450.0	Greek drac.	167.65	Mex. peso	2973.00	S. Afr. rand	2.602
Austral. $	1.3006	Hong Kong $	7.7938	N. Zealand $	1.685	Soviet ruble*	0.5637
Austr. schil.	10.95	Indian rupee	19.12	Norw. krone	6.072	Swed. krona	5.7545
Brazil cruz.	226.55	Indo. rupiah	1915.00	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.76
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5843	Port. escudo	135.40	Thai baht	25.32
Danish krone	5.98	Israeli shek.	2.0033	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	3360.00
Egypt. pound	3.0775	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.7428	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.745	Malay. ringg.	2.7289	S. Kor. won	724.00	Venez. boliv.	54.33

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8454	1.8567	1.8487
Deutsche mark	1.5606	1.5639	1.5669
Swiss franc	1.3592	1.3612	1.3630
Canadian dollar	1.1641	1.1689	1.1716
Japanese yen	136.50	136.66	136.80

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

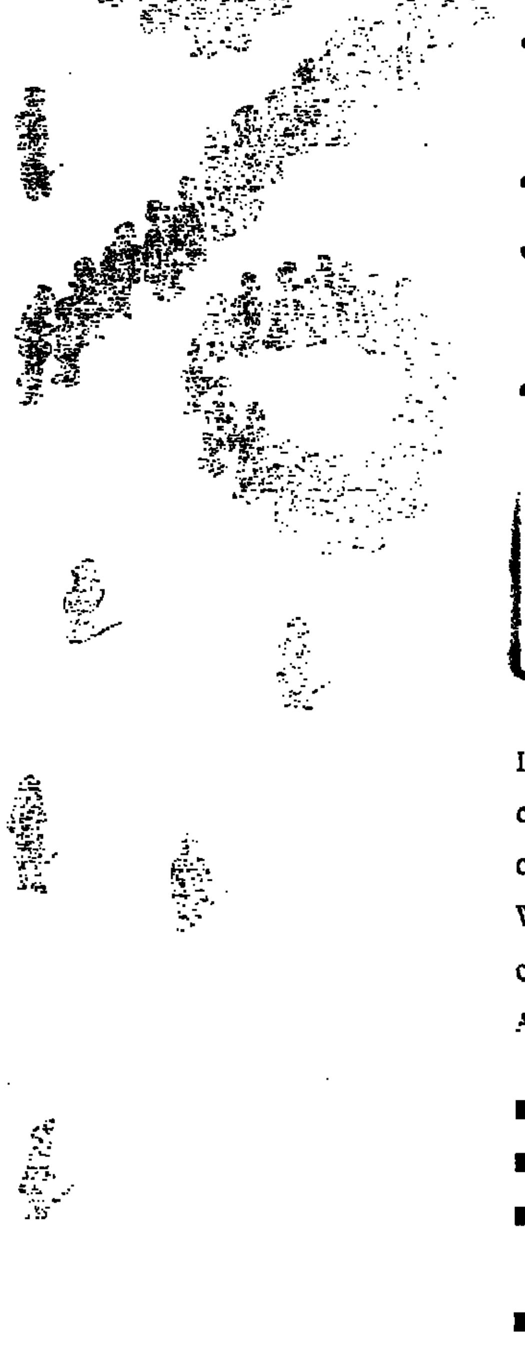
	March 8	March 1	Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	2,955.20	2,909.90	+ 1.56 %
DJ Util.	210.45	213.34	— 1.35 %
DJ Trans.	1,125.18	1,150.74	— 2.22 %
S & P 100	355.12	351.47	+ 1.06 %
S & P 500	374.95	370.47	+ 1.21 %
S & P Ind	446.41	438.58	+ 1.78 %
NYSE Cp	204.95	202.40	+ 1.26 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,455.00	2,386.90	+ 2.85 %
FT 30	1,958.70	1,917.50	+ 2.15 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	26,608.	25,882.	+ 2.81 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,602.29	1,516.74	+ 5.64 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,653.19	3,552.37	+ 2.84 %
World			
MSCIP	522.30	520.60	+ 0.33 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	March 8	March 1
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds rate	6.00	6 5/16
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8⅛	8 5/32
3-month interbank	8 31/32	7 29/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.80	9.00
3-month interbank	9.00	9.05
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	13⅛	13⅛
3-month interbank	12½	12¾

Gold	March 8	March 1	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	369.75	366.90	+ 1.02 %



Results Speak For Themselves

AKBANK Financial Highlights, 1990

Total Assets	up	21 %	to	$ 3.7	billion
Total Loans	up	42 %	to	$ 1.5	billion
Total Deposits	up	16 %	to	$ 2.5	billion
Profit (after tax)	up	66 %	to	$ 250	million
Shareholders' Equity	up	36 %	to	$ 724	million

In Turkey, Akbank is the most profitable and most strongly capitalized private sector commercial bank, offering a comprehensive range of retail and corporate banking services. Worldwide Akbank ranks among the 300 largest banks and certainly among one of the most profitable. In terms of Return on Assets and Return on Equity, Akbank is one of the top ten banks.

- *620 branches nationwide.*
- *Ten foreign representative offices, 600 correspondent banks.*
- *A major shareholder in Ak International Bank Ltd. in London and BNP-AK Dresdner Bank in Istanbul.*
- *Traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange.*

AKBANK
"Pursuit of Excellence"

For further information;
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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 8

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B N Austral	14½	94	99½	10.68	
Anz Bk Gp	n.a.	91	84½	n.a.	
Anz Bk Gp	12¾	92	98⅝	13.83	
Aust Gas & Lgt	14½	91	102¼	8.30	
Austri Control	12¾	93	99	12.75	
Austri Control	13⅞	94	102	12.79	
Austria	14¾	92	101½	13.33	
B M W Fin	14½	97	101⅛	12.81	
B P Capital	14½	92	100⅛	13.41	
B P Capital	12⅝	92	99	13.65	
B P Capital'A'	13⅝	97	100⅛	12.99	
C B A	12⅝	93	99	13.11	
C B A	15¼	94	104⅝	13.39	
C B A	14	94	101⅞	13.24	
C B A	14	95	102	13.28	
C B A	13⅛	99	104½	12.81	
Council Europe	14	92	102	11.87	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	100⅝	13.34	
Denmark	12¼	93	97⅛	13.75	
Deut Bk Aust	14½	95	104	13.15	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	104⅜	13.01	
Eurofima	12½	93	99⅛	12.56	
Eurofima	13¼	94	101½	12.85	
Eurofima	13	95	101	12.63	
Exportfinans	14½	93	102½	13.14	
Girozentr Wien	12⅞	92	99¼	12.16	
I B M	15⅛	93	103⅛	13.32	
I B M Aus Cred	12⅞	92	99	13.64	
I B M Aus Cred	13	92	99⅜	13.03	
I B M Aus Cred	16	92	104⅝	13.63	
I B M Aust	15½	92	102⅜	12.88	
I B M Aust	15⅛	93	103⅛	13.55	
I C I	15	92	101⅞	13.10	
I C I	13	92	101	13.06	
Mcdonalds Con	15	95	105	13.33	
N S W Treasury	14½	92	101	12.82	
Natl Austri Bk	14⅝	94	103½	13.31	
Rank Xerox	14½	91	100½	12.75	
S E C Victoria	15⅛	94	104	13.57	
S E K	14½	92	101	12.81	
S E K	13	93	98	13.28	
SBC Australia	14¼	94	104	13.09	
Soc Gen	12½	93	98½	13.27	
St Bk Nsw	13⅞	93	101½	13.10	
St Bk Nsw	14½	94	102¼	13.32	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	99	106	13.80	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	103¾	13.65	
Sweden	15	94	104⅛	12.19	
Sweden	13⅝	94	102	12.89	
Volkswagen	15	94	104	13.31	
World Bk	13⅞	92	100½	12.44	
World Bk	14¼	94	103	13.03	
World Bk	12¾	94	99½	12.87	
World Bk	13½	95	101½	12.69	
World Bk	14½	96	106	12.81	
World Bk Feb	14⅛	92	100⅝	12.74	
World Bk Jul	12¾	93	98	13.71	
World Bk Mar	12¾	93	99½	13.05	

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	100⅝	11.02	+138
A I D C	10⅛	93	98¼	10.96	+128
A K Z O	11	91	99½	11.18	+143
Abbey Natl	10⅝	93	99	11.09	+142
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	98⅝	10.66	+86
Alberta Nat Gs	10⅛	93	97½	11.22	+151
Alberta Prov	10⅝	94	101⅛	10.07	+30
Amer Genl	10	91	99⅞	11.08	+130
Amer Hospital	12⅝	94	97¾	13.26	+350
Amex	10	91	99⅛	11.13	+135
Amex	9	94	94½	11.19	+143
Amex Cred	11¼	93	100⅛	11.32	+161
Asfinag	10½	01	97⅝	10.52	+63
Asik-Caer	10½	91	99	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asik-Caer	12½	91	100	10.51	+70
Austri Control	10⅝	92	100	10.54	+90
Austri Control	9¾	93	98⅛	10.48	+80
Austri Control	11¼	95	104⅛	10.22	+50
Austri Control	9	97	93⅞	10.57	+84
Austri Control	10¼	99	100	10.23	+39
Austri Sparkas	9⅞	92	99¼	10.11	+13
Austria	10	91	99	11.30	+155
Avco Fin	11	93	99	11.42	+172
Avco Fin Serv	11⅛	92	101½	10.47	+83
Avco Fin Serv	10⅛	92	99	10.72	+79
B C Province	13½	91	100⅝	9.73	-6
B C Province	9¾	96	93¾	10.95	+125
B F C E	10	94	99⅞	10.14	+37
B N P	10⅛	91	100	10.00	+15
B N P	11½	92	100½	10.14	+39
B N P	10⅛	94	99⅞	10.13	+35
Barclays	10⅝	93	98⅛	11.11	+143
Basf	10	93	98⅛	10.70	+107
Bayer Ldbk	10½	93	98	11.34	+160
Bayernhyp Fin	10⅛	92	99⅛	10.47	+83
Bca Inc	9⅝	93	98½	10.42	+76
Bell Canad Reg	9⅞	98	94⅛	11.24	+154
Bell Canada En	10	92	97¾	11.73	+186
Bell Canada	10⅛	99	100⅝	10.44	+60
Bell Canada	12¼	00	99	12.50	+365
Bell Canada	10⅞	04	101	10.71	+90
Bell Canada	9¾	06	91	10.59	+78
Bergen City	9¾	93	93¼	12.39	+273
Bergen City	8⅝	94	90½	12.51	+273
Berliner Bk	10⅛	91	99⅞	10.50	+75
Berliner Bk	10⅛	93	97½	11.28	+147
Bhf-Bk Fin	10¼	92	100	10.28	+64
Bk Hand & Ind	10⅛	94	100	10.48	+73
Bk Montr Realt	10⅛	92	100	10.67	+103
Bk Montr Realt	9⅞	96	92	11.63	+193
Bk Montreal	10⅛	91	99⅞	10.07	+31
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅝	97	92	12.12	+240
Bk Tokyo	10⅝	92	100⅛	10.24	+59
Bk Tokyo	8⅞	94	93⅛	11.35	+130
Bk Tokyo	9⅝	95	97⅞	11.50	+149
Bmw Fin	10⅛	95	96¾	11.27	+147
Borden Inc	10⅛	93	98⅛	11.02	+128
Bq Generale	10	92	99	10.25	+47
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	98⅛	11.76	+212
Bq Paribas	11¼	91	100	10.17	+36
Bq Paribas	10¼	91	99⅞	10.02	+27
Brit Colomb	9¾	93	99⅞	10.19	+55
Brit Columb	12¼	91	101⅛	9.81	+6
Brit Columb	12	93	102⅜	10.84	+111
Brit Columb	10⅛	01	100⅛	10.40	+69
Brit Columb	9⅛	01	91⅛	10.82	+101
Brit Gas Intl	10⅛	98	99⅝	10.23	+47
C B A	9½	92	99⅛	10.11	+36
C C J Quebec	10	91	99⅞	11.14	+139
C E P M E	11	91	99⅛	9.82	+7
C I B C	11⅛	91	100⅛	10.05	+30
C I B C	9	92	97⅛	11.09	+119
C I B C (Mort)	9¼	91	99½	10.74	+43
C I B C (Sing)	9¾	91	99⅛	11.28	+147
C I B C (Sing)	10⅝	91	100	10.65	+45
C I B C Sing	11⅛	94	101½	11.13	+137
C N C A	12⅛	93	104⅛	10.33	+45
C N T	9½	94	96½	10.98	+124
Can Natl Railw	12½	95	102¼	10.32	+68
Can Natl Railw	9¾	96	93⅛	10.91	+119
Can Natl Railw	8⅞	01	85¼	11.29	+146
Can Natl Railw	9⅞	94	97¼	10.79	+103
Can Occi Petro	12⅛	99	100	12.37	+256
Canada	n.a.	01	29	13.80	+315
Canada Trust	9¾	92	99	10.67	+92
Can Trustco	10⅛	93	98⅛	10.91	+125
Carlsberg	10	97	95½	10.99	+125

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Cdn Natl Railw	11⅜	93	101⅛	9.41	-23
Cera Invest	10⅛	91	99½	10.92	+117
Chrysler	10	91	99½	14.07	+428
Chrysler	12⅝	92	94	17.29	+792
Chrysler Cr	9⅝	93	85⅛	16.34	+869
Chrysler Fin	11	93	87¼	18.20	+856
Cie Bancaire	12	92	102	11.46	+167
Coca-Cola	11	93	99⅞	11.05	+134
Commerzbank	10	91	99½	10.26	+63
Commerzbank	9⅝	92	99¼	10.18	+35
Commerzbank	10¼	92	100	10.17	+53
Commun Urb	8⅝	97	89¼	11.40	+167
Council Europe	11⅝	93	100⅝	11.35	+177
Cr Local	10⅛	95	98	10.73	+92
Cr Local	11½	93	103	10.05	+34
Cr Lyonnais	13⅝	93	105⅛	11.58	+119
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	41⅝	10.37	+51
Creditanst	9⅝	91	99⅛	10.25	+50
Creditanst	10⅛	93	98½	10.87	+115
Creditanst	10⅛	94	98	11.03	+125
Cregem Fin	12	92	85⅝	18.97	+98
D G Intl	9⅝	93	96½	11.58	+188
Dai-Ichi Kb	9½	92	97⅝	11.01	+107
Denmark	9⅝	92	99	10.06	+31
Deut Bk	9⅝	92	98⅞	10.66	+77
Deut Bk	9½	93	97	10.77	+103
Deut Bk	9⅝	93	97⅛	10.68	+103
Deut Bk	9⅝	94	95½	10.83	+107
Deut Bk	11½	95	104⅛	10.82	+21
Deut Bk Fin	10⅛	90	100⅛	10.19	+43
Deut Bk Fin	10⅛	97	99⅝	10.31	+40
Deut Giro-Dkb	10⅛	92	99	10.61	+60
Dresdner Fin	10⅛	92	97½	10.87	+117
E C S C	10	93	97½	10.70	+88
E D C	9⅝	93	98⅞	9.97	+31
E D C	n.a.	96	59⅝	11.07	+135
E D F	10⅛	95	98½	10.68	+88
E D F	9⅝	99	96⅛	10.32	+48
E I B	12⅛	91	101	10.03	+28
E I B	6⅝	91	99½	9.75	
E I B	12	95	104⅛	10.66	+86
E I B	9	96	93⅛	10.56	+88
E I B	9	98	92½	10.54	+82
E I B	10⅛	98	98½	10.18	+41
E I B	10⅛	99	98⅛	10.31	+45
E I B	11⅛	01	105⅛	10.38	+47
Edmonton	9⅝	08	94⅛	12.61	+295
Eldorado Nucle	11⅛	93	102⅛	10.39	+74
Eurofima	10⅛	96	98⅛	10.45	+97
Exportfin	10⅛	94	99⅛	10.17	+48
Exportfin	10⅛	94	100	10.58	+80
F B D B	10⅛	91	100	9.71	-18
F B D B	10⅛	91	99⅝	10.22	+47
F B D B	9⅝	91	99⅛	9.79	-3
F B D B	9	91	99⅛	10.13	+87
F B D B	11½	92	101	9.99	+24
F B D B	11⅛	92	101¼	10.82	+27
F B D B	9⅝	92	99	10.83	+43
F B D B	8⅝	93	96	10.88	+112
F B D B	10⅛	93	99⅛	10.83	+115
F B D B X/w	10⅛	91	99⅝	10.80	+32
Farm Credit	9	91	99⅛	9.84	+9
Farm Credit	10	92	99	10.59	+95
Farm Credit	12⅛	93	102⅛	10.82	+118
Ferrovie Stato	10⅛	93	100	10.20	+48
Fiat Fin Trade	10⅛	93	97½	11.33	+160
Fin Exp Cr	11⅛	93	102	10.14	+50
Fin Exp Cr	13⅛	93	105½	10.34	+68
Fin Exp Cr	n.a.	97	55⅝	10.52	+80
First Austrian	9⅛	91	99	10.80	+105
Ford Cred Can	9⅝	91	99⅛	10.84	+106
Ford Cred Can	11⅛	92	100⅛	10.93	+129
Ford Cred Can	10⅛	92	100	10.77	+113
Ford Cred Can	10	92	98⅛	10.70	+90

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	
A B B	8⅝	94	97⅛	9.65	+13
A K Z O	7⅝	91	98⅛	9.76	+16

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	10⅝	97	96	11.28	+67
Abbey Natl	11⅝	93	99½	11.77	+127
Abbey Natl	12⅝	95	105⅛	11.47	+97
Abbey Natl	10⅛	93	92⅛	15.86	+424
Abbey Natl	10⅛	98	84	14.12	+356
Aetna Life	9⅝	92	95⅛	13.81	+175

Yen Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	6	96	89	8.80	+140
Abbey Natl	5⅝	93	95½	7.31	-2
Abbey Natl	5⅝	94	86	9.49	+229

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 8.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. f— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

LOBBY: U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

... open the ... Americans ...

... percent ... of Kuwait's ... from the United States ... war. U.S. companies ... about ... percent of the ... wave of rebuilding contracts.

But the Gulf war's construction ... special case ... the only recent example.

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Unlike other foreign leaders, however, it was highly unusual for top American officials to lobby on behalf of a specific U.S. company for foreign business.

"In the past, this wasn't done," said Paul H. Freedenberg, a former assistant secretary of commerce for trade under President Ronald Reagan.

First, he said, the United States historically has had so many companies bidding ... that you wouldn't want to favor one American company over another.

"And second," he said, "it was considered to be bad form."

Although it is still relatively rare for Washington to go to bat for specific companies, there are other instances as well in which the Bush administration has ... the United States' long-standing policy ... opening markets to all comers ... a more explicitly pro-American business stance.

In the Uruguay Round of talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for example, the Bush administration favors a bilateral approach to telecommunications, insisting that other countries negotiate specific access for U.S. concerns before allowing ...

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Showa Leasing Company	DM 55	1996	0.30	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Sumitomo Bank Deutschland.)
Fixed-Coupons						
European Investment Bank	$300	1999	8⅝	99.80	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Swedish Export Credit	$700	1996	8⅜	99¾	99.45	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
SBC Finance (Cayman Islands)	$150	1996	8¼	101.785	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Bayerische Landesanstalt fuer Aufbaufinanzierung	DM 100	2001	10	100.10	—	Interest will be 10% in the first two years and 15⅜% minus 6-month Libor thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Trinkaus & Burkhardt.)
National Bank of Hungary	DM 200	1996	10½	99¾	98.00	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Commerzbank.)
Salomon Brothers	DM 50	1993	10⅝	101	—	Noncallable. Redemption at maturity may be in cash or in stock of Bayer AG. Fees 1¼%. (Salomon Brothers.)
Banque Paribas	FF 1,000	1999	9½	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Paribas Capital Markets Group.)
Crédit National	FF 700	1999	9¼	100	—	Coupon payable in cash or in notes, at investors' option. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Société Générale.)
General Electric Capital	FF 750	1995	9⅝	101.16	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
European Coal & Steel Community	m. 450,000	1996	11⅜	101.70	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Int'l Finance Corp.	PTA 8,000	1996	13⅜	101⅝	101.40	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banco Exterior de España.)
Crediop Overseas Bank	ECU 300	1996	9⅝	101¾	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Eksportfinans	C$ 125	1994	10⅛	99.95	99.70	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to C$375 million. Fees 0.25%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Quebec Province	C$ 250	1996	10½	101.35	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Scotia McLeod.)
GMAC Australia (Finance)	Aus$ 75	1994	13	101½	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank.)
Mobil Australia Finance	Aus$ 100	1997	12	100⅝	99.63	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Westpac Banking.)
State Bank of New South Wales	Aus$ 100	1996	11¾	99¾	97.70	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Toronto-Dominion Australia	Aus$ 75	1994	12¼	101.85	100.35	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Westpac Banking.)
Unilever Australia	Aus$ 125	1998	12	101.05	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Eurofima	Y 30,000	1994	6⅞	99¾	99.44	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. (Nikko Securities.)
Finland	Y 50,000	1996	6¾	99.55	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Mitsui Real Estate Development	Y 40,000	1998	7	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Nippon Seiko	Y 20,000	1998	7.20	101.60	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Astra	$125	2006	6¾	100	99.75	Callable at par from 1992. Convertible at 23,850 rupiah per share, a 17.72% premium, and at 1,931.85 rupiah per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Royal Hotel	$100	1995	4⅛	100	108.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set March 13. (Nomura Int'l.)
Sumitomo Bakelite	$120	1995	4¼	100	109.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 754 yen per share and at 136.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Tokyu Construction	$170	1995	4¼	100	108.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,261 yen per share and at 136.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
KYC Machine Industry	DM 50	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,692 yen per share and at 89.11 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Deutschland.)
Riken	DM 100	1995	4½	100	109.38	Noncallable. Each 1,000-mark note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 785 yen per share and at 88.20 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Shinko Wire	DM 50	1995	4½	100	110.63	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 733 yen per share and at 87.65 yen per mark. Subscription price may be revised downward after July 1993. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Bank Deutschland.)
Yonekyu	DM 45	1995	4⅜	100	112.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set March 11. (Nomura Bank Deutschland.)

This Time, War May Not Mean Inflation for U.S.

By Sylvia Nasar
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the Revolution to Vietnam, virtually every American war has sparked a round of inflation. But the Gulf war looks as if it will be an exception.

A series of signals — including cheaper oil and raw materials, softer prices at factories, swelling cattle herds and shrinking bonuses for sales workers — suggests inflation may retreat.

The drop could be striking, and price increases could well stay low for years. The most compelling reason for thinking so is the Federal Reserve's four-year spell of stinginess in pumping cash and credit into the economy. Since 1987, the money supply has grown at just half the rate of the early 1980s.

"We've built the foundation for lower inflation," said W. Lee Hoskins, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, noting that the Federal Reserve Board and its chairman, Alan Greenspan, have been committed to nudging inflation down by gradually reducing money growth.

If inflation stays low, the economy would benefit. The United States would fall closer in line with Germany and Japan, whose inflation rates have averaged half of the U.S. rate, or less, in the last decade. And long-term interest rates could edge down as investors' fears of future inflation eased.

What is more, future recessions would probably be milder than the harsh downturns that ruptured the high-inflation years. One reason most economists expect the current recession to be shorter and shallower is that inflation has not raced out of control.

Many forecasters, including those at the Fed, expect consumer price inflation to average 3 percent to 4 percent this year, compared with an annual rate of almost 7 percent in the second half of 1990.

For the next few months, the rate could hover around 2 percent, forecasters at DRI/McGraw-Hill said, as the lower cost of a barrel of crude oil works its way into a broad spectrum of consumer prices. Last fall, spot oil prices shot toward $40 a barrel; now, oil is trading at about $18 a barrel.

That would give consumer buying power a welcome boost. "It's like a $16 billion personal tax cut and is worth $170 per household," said Roger E. Brinner, chief economist at DRI/McGraw-Hill.

Among the reasons the Gulf war seems not to have been inflationary are that it lasted only 42 days, quickly contained the threat to oil supplies, was financed in part by American allies and was fought with arms taken from inventory.

Ordinarily, military spending overheats the economy as production surges to supply the war effort, leaving fewer goods for civilian consumption. As a result, prices rise.

The lower oil price has given the Federal Reserve more room to fight the recession by lowering interest rates.

"Because a lessening of cost pressures has improved the outlook for prices, the easing of policy has been possible without raising new concerns in the financial markets about inflation prospects," Mr. Greenspan testified before Congress on Wednesday. And on Friday, the Federal Reserve once again pushed down interest rates.

This low-inflation scenario could stumble if, for example, oil prices took off again, the dollar suddenly plunged, or state and local governments jacked up taxes.

Four forces are helping to beat down inflation, most economists agree: weaker commodity prices, especially for energy and food; the recession, preceded by a year and a half of extremely sluggish growth; slackening wage gains; and signs productivity outside manufacturing is holding up better than expected during the downturn.

U.S. Sells Lincoln in Costliest S&L Bailout Yet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The story of the troubled Lincoln Savings & Loan Association has moved one step closer to completion following an agreement by Great Western Financial Corp. to acquire Lincoln's 28 branches from the federal government.

The government also estimated the ultimate taxpayer tab for rescuing Lincoln at $2.6 billion, making it the costliest S&L collapse ever.

The thrift and its former owner, Phoenix businessman Charles H. Keating Jr., have become symbols of all that went wrong in the savings and loan industry. Mr. Keating's aggressive lobbying to prevent regulators from reining in his foundering institution ensnared five senators in scandal.

Great Western said Friday it would pay $12.1 million for the Lincoln branches, all in Southern California, and their $2.1 billion in deposits.

Of 27 proposals, Great Western's bid was the least costly to the government, according to the Resolution Trust Corp., the agency that oversees thrift bailouts.

The price was at the low end of what savings institutions have been paying to acquire branches and deposits. Great Western, based in Beverly Hills, California, is the nation's second-largest savings and loan company with assets of $39 billion at the end of last September.

Great Western acquired only $6 million of Lincoln's assets, which include real estate in the Arizona desert and junk bonds. Regulators have said the assets were overvalued and they have written them down over the past two years.

Mr. Keating purchased Lincoln and its then $1.2 billion in assets in 1984. He boosted the thrift's assets to $5.5 billion by the end of 1988 by paying high interest rates for deposits placed by Wall Street brokerage houses, and investing the deposits in junk bonds sold by Michael Milken of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Mr. Milken is serving a 10-year prison term after pleading to six felonies for his role in Wall Street's biggest insider trading scandal.

Mr. Keating is under indictment on fraud charges in California and is the target of an investigation by the Justice Department into the collapse of Lincoln. He has pleaded not guilty to fraud and has attributed Lincoln's collapse to what he has called the vindictiveness of federal bureaucrats who did not understand the institution's finances.

When regulators tried to curb the thrift's rapid growth, Mr. Keating turned to five senators who had accepted $1.3 million in political contributions from him. In March 1987, they intervened for him with bank board examiners.

The Senate Ethics Committee concluded last week that Sen. Alan Cranston of California engaged in "an impermissible pattern of conduct" in his dealings with Mr. Keating. *(NYT, LAT, AFP, AP)*

Moscow Is Seen Getting a Loan From Beijing

Reuters

BEIJING — A senior Soviet official arrived here Sunday for talks on a major credit to allow Moscow to buy Chinese goods, East European diplomats said.

Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslyukov is expected to hold talks with Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun of China during his three-day visit.

Chinese officials have already agreed to extend a commodity loan to Moscow, but the size of the credit is still to be discussed. Diplomats described it as substantial, adding that it would likely finance purchases of food, textiles and light industrial goods.

The credit, while helping to improve once-strained relations with the Soviet Union, also would allow Beijing to reduce large stockpiles of unsold goods resulting from a sluggish economy, diplomats said.

China has pumped cash into its banking system to help ailing state industry boost production, but consumers are still reluctant to spend.

Fed Move Puts Focus on Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Credit market participants will be looking eagerly this week for indications of the Federal Reserve's intentions and

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the state of economy following an apparent easing move by the central bank last Friday, traders and economists said.

Prices of Treasury securities swung wildly Friday, with dealers citing confusion about the move by the Fed to inject reserves into the banking system at a time when most banks appeared well stocked with money. The move lowered the key federal funds rate by a quarter point to 6 percent.

"Of course the Fed eased interest rates, because any time the central system injects a large amount of reserves, interest rates will come under pressure," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds, and a leading credit market expert. "But there are still people in the Street who have their doubts."

Reflecting those doubts, the Treasury's bellwether 7⅞ percent, 30-year bond fell 31/32 Friday to be offered at 95 9/32. That decline boosted the yield on the long bond to 8.30 percent, up from 8.21 percent Thursday and 8.27 percent a week earlier.

The decline reversed an opening rally in bonds after the government reported that unemployment in February soared three-tenths of a percentage point, to 6.5 percent, a four-year high.

"Between the high and low," Mr. Sullivan said, "the market was roiled not only by the debate over whether the Fed had eased or whether it had made a statement to that effect, but also by reports that Middle East interests were unloading some of the huge amount of Treasury bonds they bought when Iraq invaded Kuwait. Finally, there was the latest University of Michigan survey indicating a revival of consumer confidence."

Marilyn Cohen, analyst for Capital Insight Inc. of Beverly Hills, California, said the cut in the federal funds rate probably would be the last reduction for quite a while as some sectors of the economy appear to be improving. She said the February employment report was skewed by the recessionary effect of the Gulf war.

Market participants are likely to look closely at Wednesday's U.S. car sales data for the first ten days of March, an early clue about postwar demand. "It is volatile and hard to read, but important," Matthew Alexy, economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Corp., said of the car sales report.

Fred Sturm, an economist at Fuji Securities Inc., said the market would be on the lookout for further action by the Federal Reserve. "What will they do about the discount rate?" he said. *(NYT, Reuters, AP)*

NOMURA: *Firm Resists New Deregulation in Japan*

(Continued from first finance page)

ness you do you must remember to protect your customers and investors. But the tendency was for players to forget these ethics for their own immediate profits.

"The desirable approach is not to ask who does what and who is not supposed to do what, but how efficient and how convenient the new financial system will be."

"Having said that," Mr. Tabuchi added, "further deregulation of new financial products should progress. That is an entirely different issue, how to innovate and make these new securities available to investors."

Along with its affiliates, Nomura, which has total assets of $47 billion, accounts for almost 20 percent of the trading volume on the Tokyo market and about 30 percent of the Japanese mutual fund business.

With that heft, it is widely believed Nomura can manipulate individual stocks, even the market, at will. Officially, that is always denied; in private, Nomura executives occasionally acknowledge that their firm, as well as the other Big Four, can — and do — push share prices when necessary.

Although expanding profits are important to the money machine over which he presides, Mr. Tabuchi has set an even more ambitious goal for his tenure. He is attempting to transform what is essentially a huge distribution network, which relies on raw marketing muscle to outsell everyone else, into a genuinely modern securities house with the innovative savvy of Wall Street's best.

A few years ago, Nomura's leap into a greater global role had seemed a modest step considering its success, size and willingness to experiment. But the hurdles in its path are growing more obvious:

• Its once-booming European business has slowed as Japanese companies, stung by soaring interest rates, have pulled back from issuing Euromarket securities.

• Nomura has taken the lead in acquiring a stake in specialized American financial firms to advance into businesses in which it lacks expertise, including mergers, leasing and real estate. Just a week ago, it formed a joint venture with a commodities trading specialist, Tudor Investment Corp. Some Nomura executives in the United States have complained, though, that those operations have left Nomura's activities fragmented.

• The firm suffered a black eye with the publication last year of "The House of Nomura," a book that suggested Nomura routinely breaks the rules — manipulating share prices, for example. Nomura has filed a libel suit against Al Alletzhanser, the author, which is pending in London, but that only attracted more attention to the reported improprieties.

• The firm is struggling to cast off its image as a "kabuya," a derisive term that might be translated as "stock shop," the way one would refer to a fish store. The moniker suggests the giant securities houses are nothing but merchants, selling their wares for a commission.

"If you come right down to it, Nomura has a franchise called the Tokyo Stock Exchange," said Robert Zielinski, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities. "They'll never do as well in any other market as they have here."

A telling sign is the weakness of Nomura's U.S. operations.

On Wall Street, Nomura's operations generated just $20 million in pretax income in the last fiscal year — a third of what Nomura earned in Hong Kong and one-eighth of its income in London. By another measure, Nomura devoted about 20 percent of its assets to the United States in the last fiscal year, but received just 4 percent of its revenues there.

LOBBY: *U.S. Government Goes to Bat for Business*

(Continued from page 1)

have to push very hard to open the door to Kuwait.

"America is helping us with all its might and all its children," Fahd Hasawi, the Kuwaiti minister of state for municipal affairs, said last month before the coalition victory over Iraq. "A very large percentage of contracts is going to American companies."

In contrast to the 13 percent share of Kuwaiti imports from the United States before the war, U.S. companies are lapping up about 70 percent of the initial wave of rebuilding contracts.

But the Gulf war reconstruction, a special case, is not the only recent example.

Two years ago, Vice President Dan Quayle, on a whirlwind trip to Southeast Asia, personally lobbied senior Indonesian officials on behalf of AT&T for a multimillion-dollar contract to manufacture telecommunications equipment in that country. Mr. Quayle continued his business lobbying in Thailand by complaining to Chatichai Choonhavan, then the prime minister, that Guardian Industries, a Michigan company, was being unfairly excluded from producing glass in Thailand.

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First, he said, the United States historically has had so many companies bidding in competition "that you wouldn't want to favor one American company over another."

"And second," he said, "it was just considered to be bad form."

Although it is still relatively rare for Washington to go to bat for a specific company, there are other instances as well in which the Bush administration has shunned the United States' long-standing policy of opening markets to all comers to pursue a more explicitly pro-American business stance.

In the Uruguay Round of talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for example, the Bush administration favors a bilateral approach to telecommunications, insisting that other countries negotiate specific access for U.S. concerns before allowing companies from those nations to enter the American market.

While arguing that telecommunications is unique because it is largely government-controlled, the Bush administration's stance nonetheless runs directly counter to the long-standing U.S. support for GATT's most-favored-nation rules under which a market opened to one country must be opened equally to all.

Washington still generally hews to a free-market approach in most trade dealings.

South Korean officials, for instance, complain privately that the Reagan administration devoted tremendous diplomatic effort in the late 1980s to opening South Korea to imports, only to see most of the new business go to European and Japanese rather than U.S. companies. They would have preferred more direct horse trading to reduce the trade imbalance as a sore spot between Seoul and Washington.

"They keep letting their pure Adam Smith ideology get in the way of promoting U.S. interests abroad," complained Clyde Prestowitz, a former Reagan administration trade negotiator who now heads the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington.

"I think the Bush administration could do a lot more," Mr. Prestowitz added, "using the Kuwait situation as a springboard to organize and channel this new sense of American confidence coming out of the war. But I'm afraid they will miss the opportunity."

Inside the administration, supporters of a more overtly pro-American approach to foreign trade, concentrated largely at State and Commerce, say they have to tread quietly to avoid running into too much flak from the White House's academic economists, who oppose anything that smacks of managed trade. But they contend that the new approach is making significant inroads anyway.

U.S. officials say that President George Bush has discussed with Kuwaiti and Saudi officials the role he expects American business to play in postwar reconstruction even as U.S. diplomats worked out specific private agreements with the exiled Kuwaiti government.

The American effort to ensure that "to the victor belong the spoils" is producing some odd role reversals among other countries.

Echoing the traditional American line, an official at Germany's big business federation said he hoped that Kuwait eventually returned "to the normal competition of the markets."

"Yes, a lot of business will go to American firms," he said, "but we are counting on the Kuwaitis' recognizing that the best offer should receive the orders."

British officials, citing Britain's wholehearted commitment to the war effort, are working overtime to salvage British business in the Gulf. Last week, Prime Minister John Major was the first coalition leader to visit the Gulf, pressing the case for a significant British contribution to Kuwait's postwar rebuilding boom.

Not everybody sees the U.S. rush into Kuwait as an example of Washington pursuing a significantly different approach.

"This is a unique case because of the military situation," said David Roche, chief European investment strategist at Morgan Stanley International in London. "I don't think you're seeing a change in culture on the part of the Americans. I think it is more a change in circumstance."

But many analysts are convinced that much more is afoot.

"These are still exceptions rather than rules," Mr. Stoga said. "Other countries have far more explicit and broader linkages between business and government than the U.S. does. Nonetheless, there is no question in my mind that we are moving the rules in the direction where the Europeans, Japanese and others have been for years."

Out of Work, Counting on Kuwait

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Unemployed American workers, desperate for jobs anywhere they can find them, are overwhelming government and company offices around the country with requests for work in helping to rebuild Kuwait.

The deluge of requests, which has caught public officials and private employers by surprise, has highlighted the fact that the recession has brought hardship to hundreds of thousands of Americans.

For Rick Fidler of Framingham, Massachusetts, Kuwait is the last hope.

A house painter, Mr. Fidler was laid off from his job with a property-management company last September. His wife, Cherie, was laid off by a computer company two years ago. Neither has been able to find work, they have a son in college and a young daughter at home and Mr. Fidler's unemployment benefits run out in two weeks.

"I saw enough on TV watching CNN to know the cities are devastated in Kuwait and they are going to need large-scale construction for years," said Mr. Fidler, who has two friends also trying to get work in the reconstruction of Kuwait. "It is getting critical. In two weeks I have to have money coming in."

The telephone system at the Commerce Department, which has set up a "war room" to handle companies seeking contracts with the Kuwaiti government, has been brought close to collapse by thousands of calls. The chief U.S. contracting company with Kuwait had to set up a recorded message to handle the calls because its clerical staff could not keep up.

Red Adair Co., a Houston oil-fire extinguishing business, had to hire two temporary workers to handle the calls from job-seekers.

The unexpected avalanche of calls and letters started as soon as the Kuwaiti government said that it would favor companies from the countries that fought to force Iraqi troops from its territory in repair and restoration work that could total as much as $100 billion.

But the cruel truth for nearly all of those callers, however, is that their efforts are for naught.

Neither the government of Kuwait nor the American firms getting contracts are expected to hire large number of U.S. workers for the rebuilding. While Kuwait is seeking some engineers, most of the labor is likely to be done by workers already in the country or the region.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 8.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
RJR Nb n	329248	11	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅞
PhilMr	126442	68¾	65	67⅛	+1⅝
AmExp	111871	27⅜	25⅝	26½	+1⅛
Unisys	109678	6⅜	4	6¼	+2¼
WstgE s	106831	31	27½	29⅝	+1¾
AMD	106674	10⅛	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
PepsiC s	102773	34⅝	31⅞	32½	— ⅜
Upjohn	90427	46	41⅜	43⅛	—3¼
McDonl	88259	35	32⅞	34	+2⅞
AT&T	87603	34½	32¾	33	— ½
Boeing s	86392	51¼	49⅝	49½	+ ¾
RJR Nb wi	85449	10⅝	9½	10½	+ ⅝
IBM	83856	135	129⅝	131¼	+ ⅜
FordM	77838	34⅝	33	34	+ ⅝
Citicorp	76222	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
Navistr	75815	4¼	3½	4	+ ¼
Limitd s	75736	26¼	23⅝	25⅞	+1⅞
GenEl	74164	70¼	66½	66⅝	—2⅛
FedNM	73902	48½	45	45⅞	
Reebok	73096	24⅝	20	24⅛	+3⅝
WalMt s	70336	37½	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
GTE s	69224	32¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
FstChic	68828	25⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
Chryslr	68360	15	13½	14½	+ ½
JohnJn	66746	91⅝	81⅛	89⅝	+7⅝

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
Hlthav	53371	2⅞	2⅛	2¾	+ ⅝
vICntAr	46176	5	3¼	3½	
ImpOil g	35052	52¼	51¼	51½	
EchoBy	22254	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ¼
Amdhl	21020	16⅜	14⅝	15⅞	+1
BAT In	20119	13⅞	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
CarnCr	18996	20¾	18⅝	20¼	+2⅜
BolrPh	17727	6¾	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
ForstL s	16991	37	31⅝	34¼	+2⅝
FruitL	15602	14	12⅝	13¼	— ½
WangB	15347	3½	3⅛	3¼	
ENSCO	15133	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
JanBell	12690	10⅝	8⅝	9½	— ⅛
A-Inl sc	12401	38⅝	26½	36¾	+9⅞
Dipsonc	12059	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅞
FoughH n	11920	25⅝	23⅝	24¾	+1⅝
A-gla sc s	11834	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+ ½
A-gl2ac	10837	6⅞	5⅞	6	
Lionel	10779	2⅝	1¼	2⅛	+ ¾
CalEng	9363	12⅝	10⅝	11½	+1
SlvGpA	9248	6	4⅝	5⅝	+1¼
MetMB s	8948	14½	13	14¼	+1¼
DowC rt	8785	4¼	3¼	4⅛	
Telesph	8635	3	2⅛	2½	+ ¼
MedcR	7759	15	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	1,119,730,000
Week ago	1,013,920,000
Year ago	768,640,000
Two years ago	798,990,000
Jan 1 to date	9,297,410,000
1990 to date	7,845,700,000
1989 to date	8,037,490,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	89,780,000
Week ago	82,690,000
Year ago	76,140,000
Jan 1 to date	663,960,000
1990 to date	697,300,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1409	1263
Declined	598	702
Unchanged	220	246
Total Issues	2227	2211
New Highs	358	223
New Lows	12	12

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	537	459
Declined	284	325
Unchanged	159	184
Total Issues	980	968
New Highs	120	86
New Lows	12	14

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	March 6	Feb. 27
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.48	8.57
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.42	8.44
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.96	7.81
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.78	11.83
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.78	9.76
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.56	12.58
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.01	9.92
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.21	9.34
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.23	9.27
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.34	10.53
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.71	12.38
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	12.14	12.51
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.83	6.83
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.08	7.03

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — *March 7*

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	480.40	4,464.60	2,287.70	3,345.20
Convert.	45.50	—	104.50	—
FRNs	179.00	158.90	21.80	—
ECP	3,875.50	3,531.60	7,899.90	4,238.30
Total	4,580.60	8,155.10	10,224.10	7,803.50

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	8,222.30	26,516.30	20,590.28	27,657.40
Convert.	293.80	473.80	865.90	582.40
FRNs	3,380.80	1,766.60	4,161.08	3,424.50
ECP	4,184.90	3,717.80	2,145.90	4,479.10
Total	16,081.00	32,474.50	27,763.80	36,143.40

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — *March 8*

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Deutsche mark	9 1/16	9 1/16	9⅛
Pound sterling	12 15/16	12 7/16	12 1/16
French franc	9 5/16	9⅜	9 7/16
ECU	9 7/16	9 7/16	9½
Yen	8⅛	8¼	7 11/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — *March 8*

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
28.02.93	99 13/32	99 14/32	7.08	7.18
15.02.94	98 21/32	98 22/32	7.32	7.41
31.12.94	100 7/32	100 8/32	7.55	7.60
29.02.96	98 31/32	99	7.53	7.78
15.01.98	99 13/32	99 14/32	7.99	7.99
15.02.01	97 16/32	97 17/32	8.12	8.12
15.02.06	108 22/32	108 25/32	8.34	8.31
15.08.20	95 11/32	95 13/32	8.30	8.28

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates — March 8

Tax Exempt Bonds — Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.22%
Money Market Funds — Donoghue's 7-Day Average	6.19%
Bank Money Market Accounts — Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.48%
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	9.49%

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

O Laptop Computers Set For Takeoff
O Kuwait Hits Up The Bankers
O Volkswagen's Daring Growth Plan
O Europe's Bad Case Of CNN Envy
O The Peace Jolt Helps Recovery

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Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. Edmond de Rothschild International will be held at the registered office of the company on March 29th, 1991 at 11:00 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Approval of the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Auditor;
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1990;
3. Allocation of the net result;
4. Discharge to the outgoing Directors in respect of the carrying out of their duties for the year ended December 31, 1990;
5. Re-election of the Directors and the Auditor for a new statutory term.
6. Any other business.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require no quorum and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.
A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.
On behalf of the Company,
BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
Succursale de Luxembourg
20, Boulevard Emmanuel-Servais,
L - 2535 Luxembourg

مكتبة ...

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 1.

A

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A&W Bd			5296	37¾	35	35¾	+ ¼
ABS	.32	5.3	239	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅛
ACC Cp	.16	1.8	1651	9¼	8¼	9	+ ⅝
ADC			4696	33¾	31⅝	32¼	+ 1
ADT	1		10434	22¾	21⅝	22⅛	+ 1
AEL			123	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
AEP			421	12½	11½	11¾	+ ¼
AST s			31222	28¾	25½	27⅝	+ 2⅛
AgmRt	.10	1.0	71	9⅝	9½	9¾	— ⅛
AbingB			49	4½	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Acadin			4088	3	1⅞	2	
Accel	.20b	1.7	1348	12	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
Acleim			5943	5½	4⅝	5⅜	+ ⅝
Aceto	.28	2.5	1193	11¾	11	11	— ⅜
ACMT			27	14	13½	13⅝	
Acmt a			66	8½	6¾	6¾	— 1¼
AcmeSI			1634	14¼	11¼	13⅞	+ 1⅞
ActARt			1030	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page)

Emphasis On Trade In the Area

By Hobart Rowen

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam joined other stock markets in extending its rally this past week.

Traders said that the lack of positive general economic news did not disturb investors. The punishment given to the Dutch government in recent elections had no impact.

The CBS all-share index climbed to a new high for 1991 and closed at 189.7, up from 182.5 the previous Friday.

Turnover reached 9.6 billion guilders for the week, 4.6 billion of which was in equities. A week earlier, turnover was 8.1 billion guilders, with 3.9 billion in equities.

Frankfurt

Riding the surge produced by the New York, Tokyo and London exchanges, the Frankfurt exchange rose to its highest point of the year, with the DAX index closing the week at 1,602.29, up 85.55 points or 5.64 percent.

The Commerzbank index also soared to 1,942.30, a rise of 97.20 points or 5.27 percent.

Analysts said the market's health could be attributed to substantial liquidity, to optimism regarding interest rates and the feeling that company results had nothing to fear from the Gulf war. A wage agreement Thursday in the steel industry of former East Germany also eased tensions.

The volume of trading in Germany's eight exchanges totalled 39.24 billion DM, up sharply from last week's 36.33 billion DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices shot up to a new high since the market drop in 1987 in active trading. The Hang Seng Index gained 100.82 points, or 2.83 percent, to close the week at 3,653.19.

Average daily turnover surged to an impressive 2.05 billion Hong Kong dollars, from the previous week's 1.6 billion dollars.

London

In a euphoric week of trading, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index soared.

The index of 100 leading shares gained 68.1 points, or 2.7 percent, on the week to 2,455, just 10 points below its record close. At lunchtime Wednesday, the index briefly hit a record of 2,480.7.

Confidence about the downward path of domestic interest rates, postwar euphoria and the strength of the world's main equity markets all contributed to the exuberance.

Even a series of poor results from key British companies was unable to damp the market's enthusiasm.

Milan

Milan stocks rose substantially, boosted by the end of the Gulf war.

The Comit index gained about 3 percent, to 578.32, while the MIB indicator closed at 1,128, up almost 4 percent.

Traders said that investors remained cautious in view of the Italian economic outlook. Inflation is running close to 7 percent a year, and the government's budget deficit is continuing to grow.

Paris

The CAC-40 stock price index closed at 1,828.14, up 4.7 percent from the previous Friday.

That makes the total gain since the start of the year about 20.6 percent, and a surge of 28.7 percent since the year's low point, on Jan. 15. But the Bourse remains 17 percent below its all-time high of 2,141 points.

Traders said French investors were joined by many foreigners, particularly American, German and Japanese.

Singapore

Strong gains on major overseas bourses prompted hectic trading of more than one billion shares last week on the Singapore market.

The market barometer, the Straits Times industrial index, advanced 43.25 points, or 2.95 percent, to 1,506.23. The Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index rose 18.94 points to 414.37.

Brokers said trading activity was broad-based with both institutional and individual investors making strong showings. Volume surged 59.4 percent to 1.05 billion units valued at 1.89 billion Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices rose on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, with investors encouraged by strong trends in New York and London.

The Nikkei average of 225 selected issues ended at 26,607.52 yen for a weekly gain of 725.95 yen, or 3 percent. It lost 21.24 yen the previous week.

The TOPIX composite index of all stocks on the market's first section posted a 35.45 point gain, to 1,967.11. It had been an 8.78-point winner the previous week.

Trading was moderate with average daily turnover at 601.8 million shares compared with 784.4 million the week before.

If the Dow Jones industrial average closes above the 3,000 level in the new trading week, the Nikkei should top the 27,000-yen mark, traders said.

Zurich

Zurich stocks were very firm on high volume, as the Swiss Performance Index jumped 4.5 percent to 1,056.4, from 1,010.9 the previous Friday.

Dealers said all shares scored gains, particularly industrial issues. Brown Boveri surged 10 percent, or 460 francs, to 5,080, while Fischer was up 145 to 1,655, and Alusuisse 90 to 1,130.

The insurance and banking sectors made less progress.

Saudis Take Firm Stand Against Oil Output Cut

Reuters

GENEVA — OPEC oil ministers got a taste Sunday of the uncompromising stand they can expect from Saudi Arabia when talks open on Monday about production cuts to support prices in an oversupplied world market.

Faced with a bill of about $50 billion for the Gulf war, Saudi Arabia seems set to dig in its heels.

"We are no longer interested in having 12 other OPEC members decide on what volume Saudi Arabia should produce," the Middle East Economic Survey, a Nicosia-based newsletter, quoted a Saudi oil official as saying.

It said in its Monday edition that Saudi Arabia would reject pressure within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut output substantially to restore prices to $21 a barrel.

The newsletter added that, according to formulas put forward at a meeting of six non-Gulf OPEC oil producers in Vienna last week, Saudi Arabia would be asked to cut output by up to 15 percent from about 8.3 million barrels per day.

It quoted the unidentified Saudi source as saying such proposals were unacceptable.

Saudi Arabia opened the taps to compensate for more than four million barrels per day of lost Kuwaiti and Iraqi production shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The Saudi official told the newsletter that OPEC could not expect Saudi Arabia to go back to its precrisis quota of 5.38 million barrels and a reference price of $21 a barrel.

The Saudi oil minister, Hisham Nazer, said, however, that the meeting in Geneva was only that of the market monitoring committee and would not become an extraordinary session.

"It is only a monitoring committee meeting. It has nothing to do with all that," he said on his arrival Sunday, when asked about whether there would be changes in OPEC's price and production policies.

DOLLAR: *Unshakable Optimism*

(Continued from page 1)

currency and bond markets to interpret the Fed's easing as the last in this cycle of the downturn.

This is the reading put out by U.S. policymakers and shared by some private forecasters. But European-based analysts are more skeptical.

Such optimism, warns Christopher Potts, Banque Indosuez analyst, "is very premature."

"The February numbers were awful," he said, "showing that the United States is in the midst of a very deep recession."

George Magnus, S. G. Warburg's international economist, warns that "the notion about a strong resurgence is pie in the sky."

John Lipsky, London-based analyst for Salomon Brothers, is another disbeliever, saying, "The economy is going to remain quite sluggish."

Mr. Potts shrugs off the unpopularity of his views, noting that "the market's got a strong idea and is willing to stick to its guns."

But if these analysts are right and continued weakness prompts further rate cuts by the Fed, the dollar could suffer a rude setback.

If the cost of overnight money is cut below its current 6 percent, "the dollar would be murdered," Mr. Crane warns.

In the current environment, analysts expect some minor correction following the sharp 8 ¾ percent rise over the past four weeks before it resumes its uptrend.

Mr. Crane warns that the dollar would be vulnerable to a setback at around 1.58 DM which he labels a "minor resistance area" and at around 1.61 DM, a "major resistance area."

Even modest intervention by the Bundesbank at those critical levels could be effective in arresting the dollar's advance, he cautions.

But the real issue, Mr. Crane says, "is whether the U.S. economic fundamentals are good enough to keep the dollar going."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Square D Rejects Schneider Offer

PALATINE, Illinois (Reuters) — Square D Co. said Sunday its board unanimously rejected the unsolicited tender offer of Schneider SA.

Square D last week advised shareholders not to tender their shares to Schneider, the French engineering group that has offered $78 a share, pending a board review. Sunday's action represented the formal rejection of the offer by the Square D board, a company spokeswoman said.

Japan Plans Computer Consortium

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan plans to form a research consortium with private and public parties in the United States and Europe to develop a sixth-generation computer capable of conceptualizing like the human brain, a leading newspaper reported Sunday.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry had asked American Telephone & Telegraph Co., International Business Machines Corp., Germany's Siemens AG and other major European firms to join in the 10-year project.

Nine leading Japanese computer makers, including NEC Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd., also have been invited. *(AFP, Reuters)*

U.S. to Urge Taiwan to Cut Tariffs

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan will come under pressure to cut import tariffs, crack down on trademark and patent piracy and open its financial sector further during trade talks with the United States this week.

Sources close to the two sides said the discussions would be considerably less tense than talks in recent years because of a sharp drop in Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States.

Philippines Plans Chemical Industry

MANILA (Reuters) — State-owned Philippine National Oil Co. is planning to set up a petrochemical industry costing up to $1 billion and including foreign participants, President Manuel Estrella said.

Mr. Estrella told reporters Saturday he was holding discussions with 10 foreign groups or companies about involvement in the planned Bataan petrochemical complex, west of Manila.

EC Says It Nears Aid Deal for Prague

PRAGUE (Reuters) — The European Community is close to finalizing a $1 billion financial aid package for Czechoslovakia and is determined to complete an association agreement with the country this year, Frans Andriessen, the EC's External Relations Commissioner, said Sunday.

The Community was charged last year by the Group of 24 industrial countries with coordinating Western help to the newly democratic states of eastern Europe.

Brazil's GDP Shrank by 4.6% in '90

SAO PAULO (Reuters) — Brazil's economy, the fastest-growing in the world in the 1970s, shrank by 4.6 percent last year, its worst performance in decades, the government said.

Roberto Macedo, head of the economics department at the University of São Paulo, said the fall in gross domestic product, was caused largely by a severe anti-inflation plan adopted by the government of President Fernando Collor de Mello in March.

Limited Chief Donates $250 Million

NEW YORK (NYT) — Leslie H. Wexner, the billionaire chairman of women's apparel retailer the Limited Inc., has given $250 million to support a range of organizations and programs, including education.

The gift was made in the form of 10 million shares of stock in the Limited Inc. The stock was given to the Ohio Higher Education Trust, a new nonprofit institution that Mr. Wexner heads.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 1.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 1.

Option & price		Calls Mar	Calls Apr	Puts Mar	Puts Apr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 1.

Option & price		Calls Mar	Calls Apr	Puts Mar	Puts Apr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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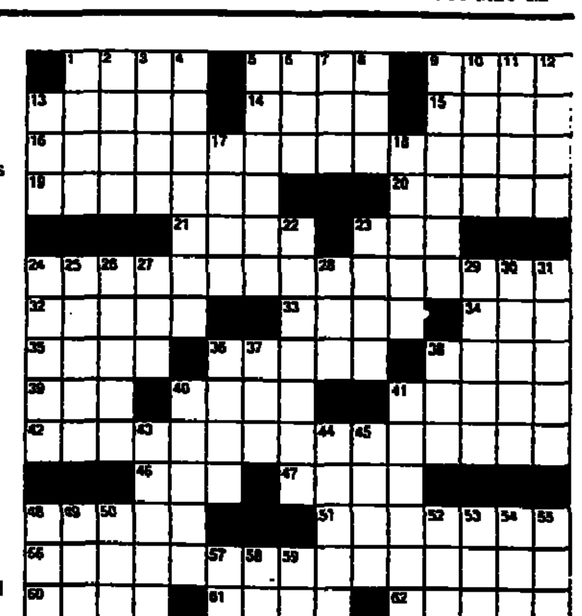
Crossword

ACROSS

1 Trucker operating a radio, e.g.
5 Pitcher Hershiser
9 Kind of ball
13 La —— University, Philadelphia
14 Singer McEntire
15 Lily plant
16 New York Yankees, sometimes
19 Disentangle
20 Sponsorship
21 Be concerned
23 Actor Gerard
24 Part of CUNY
32 Turkish dollars
33 Female deer
34 British parent
35 Oven for drying hops
36 Parts of necks
38 Tomás's hair
39 Ear: Comb. form
40 —— Street, N.Y.C.
41 "—— Work . . .": G. Will book
42 N.Y.C. span
46 Sphere or spore preceder
47 Affirmative voters
48 Previn or Watts
51 Recreational thoroughfare
56 N.Y.C. street
60 ". . . a law —— themselves": Romans 2:14
61 Kind of house
62 Salamanders
63 Org.
64 Concept
65 Waiter's burden

DOWN

1 Lyricist Sammy ——
2 Inflated a balloon
3 German river
4 Aligns the pool balls again
5 Cantankerous
6 Critic Reed
7 Kind of tide
8 Vientiane native
9 A.T.&T.
10 Colleague of Yves and Calvin
11 Moldings
12 Jets' owner
13 Nickname for an "L.A. Law" partner
17 Race track
18 Posts
22 Bridge master's coup
23 "Anything ——." Broadway hit
24 Flower
25 Lariat
26 Welles or Bean
27 Meal preceder
28 Famed British miler
29 Correct
30 Solzhenitsyn's "The —— Archipelago"
31 Emulate Pola Negri
36 Brussels-based org.
37 Model Carol ——
38 Architect I. M. ——
40 Pallid
41 Superman's mom
43 At once
44 Cloud of interstellar gas or dust
45 Surety money
48 Pastel color
49 Sisters
50 Pfc.'s special tasks
52 Perpetually
53 Muted trumpet sound
54 Like some Greenwich Village groups
55 What QB's wish to gain
57 Star Wars research prog.
58 British bloke
59 Bravo!



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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	H	E	T			U	R	B	S		H	A	T	E
E	E	R	O		U	R	I	A	H		E	R	O	S
D	R	A	W	I	N	G	T	H	E	F	A	N	G	S
E	A	T		S	P	I	E	S		A	R	O	S	E
				T	H	I	N		B	U	S			
D	R	A	W	I	N	G	O	N	E	S	T	I	M	E
R	U	N	E	S			L	E	N	T		C	O	Y
E	L	I	E		B	O	D	E	D		S	I	R	E
A	E	T		T	O	N	E			S	P	E	A	R
D	R	A	W	I	N	O	N	E	S	H	O	R	N	S
				I	L	E		D	I	E	T			
M	I	D	G	E		C	H	I	D	E		O	L	E
D	R	A	W	S	T	H	E	L	O	N	G	B	O	W
S	E	T	A		S	I	R	E	N		A	O	N	E
E	D	A	M		E	N	D	S			D	E	E	R

MONDAY SPORTS

Germans Set Records in Both 1,600-Meter Relays

The Associated Press

SEVILLE — A German 1,600-meter relay team upset the favored Americans and sped to a world record Sundayat the World Indoor Athletics Championships.

The United States led all the way until German anchor runner Olaf Hense passed Antonio McKay at the tape.

Rico Leider, Jens Carlowitz, Karsten Jutz and Hense clocked 3 minutes, 03.05 seconds. The second-place Americans, Raymond Pierre, Chip Jenkins, Andrew Valmon and McKay were timed in 3:03.24 to also break the mark of 3:05.21, set by a U.S. team in Glasgow in 1989.

Germany also won the women's 1,600 meters relay in the world record time of 3 minutes, 27.22 seconds. The quartet of Sandra Seuser, Katrin Schreiter, Annett Hesselbarth and Grit Breuer broke the 3:28.80 set by a Soviet Union team in Paris on Feb. 23.

The Soviet Union took the silver in 3:27.95 and the United States was third in 3:29.00 for an American national record.

Hollis Conway of the United States won the men's high jump at 2.40 meters (7 feet, 10½ inches), an American best and tops in the world this season. Artur Partyka of Poland was second at 2.37 and third place was shared by Javier Sotomayor of Cuba and Alexei Yemelin of the Soviet Union with 2.31.

Jamaica's Merlene Ottey equaled her world 200-meter mark of 22.24 seconds set only a week ago. She outran Irina Sergeyeva of the Soviet Union, who beat her in Friday's 60-meter final.

Sergeyeva clocked 22.41.

In the women's 400 meters, Diane Dixon broke her American record and became the first American woman to win a world indoor title.

Dixon led from start to finish, emerging as a clear winner in 50.64 seconds, also a world championship record. Her American best of 51.77 was set in 1989 in Budapest at the world indoor championships.

Sandra Myers, American born but running for Spain, was second in 50.99 and Anita Protti of Switzerland third in 51.41.

Mikhail Shchennikov of the Soviet Union broke the world mark for the men's 5-kilometer walk in a close sprint over Giovanni De Benedictis of Italy. He became the first triple gold medal winner of the world indoor championships, having won both in Indianapolis in 1987 and in Budapest two years later.

He was timed in 18:23.55, 33/100ths of a second under the time set on Feb. 9 by teammate Frants Kostyukevitch in a meet in Volgograd.

De Benedictis was close behind in 18:23.60 and Kostyukevitch was third in 18:47.05.

Devon Morris of Jamaica won the men's 400 meters in 46.17 seconds, ahead of Samson Kitur of Kenya, 46.43, and Cayetano Cornet of Spain, 46.52.

Christine Wachtel of Germany also became a triple indoor gold medalist in the women's 800 meters, taking the event in 2:01.51. Violeta Beclea was second in 2:01.75 with Romanian teammate Ella Kovacs third in 2:01.79.

William Tanui, with a strong kick coming into the final bend, beat fellow Kenyan Paul Ereng in the men's 800 meters, but he was later disqualified for having cut in too soon at the break.

Ereng became the gold medalist with 1:47.08. Tomas De Teresa of Spain was second in 1:47.82 with Simon Hoogewerf of Canada third in 1:47.88, who fell and was hospitalized with a concussion.

■ Foster Defeats McKoy

Greg Foster of the United States overcame a sluggish start and Canadian rival Mark McKoy to win the world indoor 60 meters hurdles title Saturday, The Associated Press reported.

In perhaps the most dramatic moment of the night, Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union, whose pole vault marks indoors and outdoors are the best in the world, made the first serious attempt to clear 6.10 meters (20 feet), but was unable to do so in three attempts. Nevertheless, Bubka won the gold medal with a vault of 6.0 meters.

Bubka said he went for the height because of its recognition in the United States.

"Six meters may not seem so important for the United States, but 20 feet is," he said. "The pole vault is very popular for Americans."

In another final on Saturday, Noureddine Morceli of Algeria added the world championship to the world record he set on the same track when he held off a strong challenge from Spaniard Fermin Cacho in the men's 1,500 meters.

Foster was out to prove himself an indoor winner after a personal disaster at the world championships in Indianapolis in 1987, when he collided with McKoy and the two hurdlers crashed to the floor. Another American, Tonie Campbell, took the gold in that race.

This time Foster made no mistakes, tying the fastest time in the world this year in the semifinal, 7.44 seconds, and clocking 7.45 in the final.

Soviet Igor Kazanov took second in 7.47 and McKoy had third in 7.49.

In the men's 1,500 meters, Morceli, an up-and-coming 21-year-old who set the world 1,500 record at the Seville Sports Palace on Feb. 28, won his first international title. But his time of 3:41.57 seconds was not close to his record run of 3:34.16.

Cacho moved up to challenge and stayed close to Morceli until the end. Behind Cacho, who clocked 3:42.68, came Portugal's Mario Silva, who beat two-time world champion Marcus O'Sullivan of Ireland to the bronze medal.

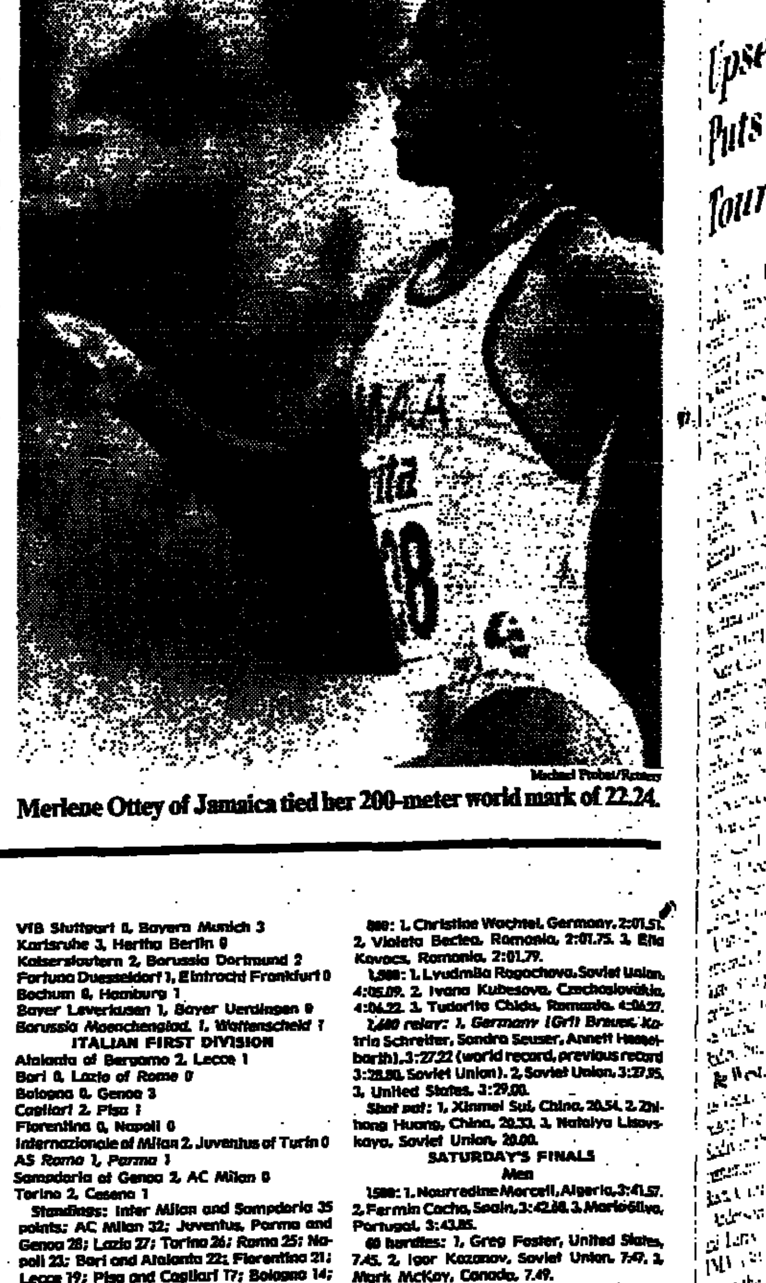
World record holder Liudmila Narozhilenko took the women's 60-meter hurdles in 7.88 seconds and Soviet jumper Larisa Berezhnaya upset German world record holder Heike Drechsler to win the women's long jump title.

Drechsler's second-round leap of 6.82 meters seemed good enough for the gold until Berezhnaya stretched to 6.84.

In the last round, Drechsler went for one final attempt to take the title but lost her stride pattern near the board and managed only 6.68.

Drechsler's silver was the first medal won by a unified Germany in an international track competition.

Germany's Heike Henkel won the women's high jump and another German, Dietmar Huff, won the men's long jump.



Michael Probst/Reuters

Merlene Ottey of Jamaica tied her 200-meter world mark of 22.24.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Boston	45	16	.738	—
Philadelphia	33	27	.550	11½
New York	29	32	.475	16
Washington	22	39	.361	23
Miami	19	41	.317	25½
New Jersey	19	41	.317	25½
Central Division				
Chicago	43	15	.741	—
Detroit	39	23	.629	6
Milwaukee	37	25	.597	8
Atlanta	35	26	.574	9½
Indiana	29	32	.475	15½
Cleveland	21	39	.350	23
Charlotte	18	42	.300	26

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	39	19	.672	—
Utah	40	20	.667	—
Houston	36	24	.600	4
Dallas	22	37	.373	17½
Orlando	21	39	.350	19
Minnesota	19	39	.328	20
Denver	16	43	.271	23½
Pacific Division				
Portland	45	14	.763	—
L.A. Lakers	43	18	.705	3
Phoenix	41	19	.683	4½
Golden State	31	28	.525	14
Seattle	30	30	.500	15½
L.A. Clippers	20	40	.333	25½
Sacramento	17	41	.293	27½

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 25 22 36 19—102
Miami 34 17 30 15— 96
Rivers 7-16 3-4 19, Wilkins 7-16 3-4 17; Burton 7-13 4-4 18, Douglas 7-16 4-6 18. Rebounds: Atlanta 54 (Willis 12), Miami 58 (Seikaly 20). Assists: Atlanta 15 (Wilkins 6), Miami 25 (Douglas 10).

Denver 29 32 30 22—113
Orlando 31 39 32 27—129
Adams 10-22 4-4 27, Woolridge 7-17 3-4 17; Scott 16-22 4-4 40, Skiles 8-16 2-2 20, Turner 10-18 0-0 20. Rebounds: Denver 57 (Rasmussen 11), Orlando 67 (N. Anderson 11). Assists: Denver 25 (Adams 10), Orlando 33 (Skiles 20).

Phoenix 36 24 28 29—117
Washington 28 22 22 19— 91
Ceballos 8-17 4-4 20, Hornacek 8-12 2-2 20; King 12-22 2-3 26, Ellison 8-20 3-4 19. Rebounds: Phoenix 79 (Lang 12), Washington 42 (Ellison 12). Assists: Phoenix 29 (McDaniel, Majerle 6), Washington 22 (King 7).

Utah 25 26 22 16—89
Chicago 23 22 20 33—97
K. Malone 8-21 3-5 19, J. Malone 7-13 4-4 18; Jordan 14-29 9-10 37, Pippen 8-10 1-2 19. Rebounds: Utah 43 (Eaton 16), Chicago 43 (Cartwright 9). Assists: Utah 30 (Stockton 13), Chicago 23 (Pippen 11).

Boston 27 28 24 25—104
L.A. Clippers 28 28 26 20— 98
Bird 8-18 3-3 22, Brown 7-10 4-6 18, Lewis 7-17 4-4 18; Harper 14-29 7-8 36, Manning 7-16 2-3 16. Rebounds: Boston 57 (Parish 18), Los Angeles 51 (C. Smith, Polynice, Harper 8). Assists: Boston 23 (Lewis 5), Los Angeles 22 (Grant 7).

Cleveland 16 16 28 19—79
Sacramento 21 24 15 27—87
Daugherty 8-18 5-6 21, Nance 8-14 0-0 16; Frederick 8-14 5-6 21, Les 5-8 8-9 20. Rebounds: Cleveland 59 (Daugherty 24), Sacramento 49 (Simmons, Wennington 11). Assists: Cleveland 21 (Valentine 7), Sacramento 18 (Les 6).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Lakers 22 26 21 18—87
Washington 18 20 20 14—72
Johnson 8-14 6-8 25, Worthy 7-21 0-0 14; Workman 7-14 2-2 17, King 8-16 0-0 16. Rebounds: Los Angeles 52 (Green 11), Washington 48 (Ellison, Walker 10). Assists: Los Angeles 14 (Johnson 8), Washington 18 (King, Walker 4).

Detroit 31 28 29 26—114
Indiana 32 35 25 20—112
Johnson 11-23 3-4 25, Dumars 8-17 7-9 23; Smits 10-15 8-8 28, Miller 7-18 12-12 27. Rebounds: Detroit 62 (Rodman 19), Indiana 47 (Schrempf 12). Assists: Detroit 24 (Dumars 10), Indiana 26 (Schrempf 7).

Philadelphia 21 16 23 28—88
Houston 23 26 24 24—97
Hawkins 8-15 4-6 21, Barkley 2-9 7-10 11; K. Smith 7-12 2-2 19, Olajuwon 7-13 3-4 17. Rebounds: Philadelphia 57 (Barkley 8), Houston 67 (L. Smith 15). Assists: Philadelphia 18 (Barkley 7), Houston 24 (K. Smith 8).

Seattle 22 26 19 31— 99
San Antonio 48 19 30 23—112
E. Johnson 8-17 3-3 19, Pierce 5-11 7-8 17; Robinson 11-18 8-9 30, Cummings 10-15 2-2 22. Rebounds: Seattle 49 (E. Johnson 7), San Antonio 41 (Robinson 10). Assists: Seattle 22 (Barros 5), San Antonio 30 (Anderson 10).

Utah 19 18 32 23— 92
New York 28 28 25 28—101
K. Malone 12-22 10-11 34, Stockton 7-14 4-5 19; Vandeweghe 8-12 8-8 24, Ewing 8-16 6-6 22. Rebounds: Utah 41 (K. Malone 18), New York 54 (Oakley 19). Assists: Utah 23 (Stockton 14), New York 27 (Ewing 7).

Charlotte 32 15 32 28—107
Milwaukee 24 25 34 15— 98
Newman 9-14 8-8 27, Curry 5-9 4-4 14, Gattison 4-6 6-6 14; Humphries 12-17 2-2 27, Ellis 8-20 2-4 20. Rebounds: Charlotte 56 (Leckner 11), Milwaukee 45 (Schayes 11). Assists: Charlotte 25 (Gill 7), Milwaukee 26 (Humphries 11).

Major College Scores

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

DePaul 80, Notre Dame 56
Michigan St. 66, Michigan 59
Minnesota 80, Wisconsin 70
Purdue 77, Northwestern 48
Arizona 107, Oregon 65
Arizona St. 84, Oregon St. 69
Southern Cal 74, Washington St. 57

TOURNAMENTS

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE
Friday's First Round
N. Carolina St. 82, Georgia Tech 68
North Carolina 67, Clemson 59
Virginia 70, Wake Forest 66
Saturday's Semifinals
Duke 93, N. Carolina St. 72
North Carolina 76, Virginia 71

BIG EAST CONFERENCE
Friday's Quarterfinals
Georgetown 68, Connecticut 49
Providence 72, St. John's 64
Seton Hall 70, Pittsburgh 69
Villanova 70, Syracuse 68
Saturday's Semifinals
Georgetown 71, Providence 55
Seton Hall 74, Villanova 72

BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE
Friday's First Round
Kansas 82, Colorado 76
Missouri 97, Iowa St. 81
Nebraska 117, Oklahoma 113
Oklahoma St. 77, Kansas St. 66
Saturday's Semifinals
Missouri 94, Oklahoma St. 92
Nebraska 87, Kansas 83

BIG SKY CONFERENCE
Friday's Semifinals
Idaho 93, Nevada 74
Montana 109, Idaho St. 97
Saturday's Championship
Montana 76, Idaho 68

BIG WEST CONFERENCE
Friday's First Round
UNLV 49, Long Beach St. 29
Fresno St. 88, New Mexico St. 82
Pacific U. 74, Fullerton St. 67
UC Santa Barbara 80, Utah St. 76
Saturday's Semifinals
Fresno St. 87, Pacific U. 70
UNLV 95, UC Santa Barbara 67

METRO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE
Friday's Semifinals
Florida St. 91, Virginia Tech 71
Louisville 72, Memphis St. 70
Saturday's Championship
Florida St. 76, Louisville 69

MID-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Friday's First Round
Ball St. 77, Cent. Michigan 69
Bowling Green 66, Ohio U. 58
E. Michigan 66, Kent St. 47
Toledo 70, Miami, Ohio 59
Saturday's Semifinals
E. Michigan 72, Bowling Green 66
Toledo 62, Ball St. 61

MIDWEST COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
Friday's Semifinals
St. Louis 89, Loyola, Ill. 78
Xavier, Ohio 90, Dayton 71
Saturday's Championship
Xavier, Ohio 81, St. Louis 68

NORTH ATLANTIC CONFERENCE
Saturday's Championship
Northeastern 57, Maine 46

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE
Friday's Quarterfinals
Alabama 71, Florida 65
Auburn 92, LSU 77
Georgia 80, Vanderbilt 72
Tennessee 87, Mississippi St. 78
Saturday's Semifinals
Alabama 77, Auburn 59
Tennessee 85, Georgia 65

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE
Friday's Quarterfinals
Arkansas 108, Texas A&M 61
Rice 76, Texas Christian 57
Southern Meth. 65, Houston 62
Texas 88, Baylor 78
Saturday's Semifinals
Arkansas 109, Rice 80
Texas 82, Southern Meth. 74

WESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE
Friday's Semifinals
Brigham Young 73, Hawaii 71
Utah 69, Wyoming 63
Saturday's Championship
Brigham Young 51, Utah 49

SKIING

World Cup

Top finishers in men's giant slalom Saturday: 1. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 2 minutes, 11.92 seconds; 2. Rudolf Nierlich, Austria, 2:12.39; 3. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 2:12.98; 4. Stefan Eberharter, Austria, 2:13.11; 5. Guenther Mader, Austria, 2:13.15; 6. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 2:13.20; 7. Mitja Kunc, Yugoslavia, 2:13.51; 8. Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 2:13.65; 9. Rainer Salzgeber, Austria, 2:13.73; 10. Konrad Walk, Austria, 2:14.01.

Giant slalom standings: 1. Tomba, 127 points; 2. Nierlich, 86; 3. Girardelli, 84; 4. Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, 62; 5. Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 52; 6. (tie) Mader and Eberharter, 35; 8. Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 32; 9. Kjus, 30; 10 (tie). Franck Piccard, France, and Furuseth, 24.

Overall standings: 1. Girardelli, 230 points; 2. Tomba, 167; 3. Heinzer, 154; 4. Nierlich, 141; 5. Furuseth, 127; 6. Mader, 108; 7. Skaardal, 99; 8. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 94; 9. Kjus, 92; 10. (tie) Eberharter and Thomas Stangassinger, Austria, 73.

Top finishers in women's downhill race Saturday in Lake Louise, Alberta: 1. Sabine Ginther, Austria, 1 minute, 49.85 seconds; 2. Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 1:50.83; 3. Svetlana Gladishiva, Soviet Union, 1:51.56; 4. Warwara Zelenskaya, Soviet Union, 1:51.75; 5. Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada, 1:52.04; 6. Karin Dedler, Germany, 1:52.72; 7. Lucie LaRoche, Canada, 1:52.18; 8. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:52.25; 9. Anja Haas, Austria, 1:52.28; 10. Michelle McKendry, Canada, 1:52.42.

Downhill standings: 1. Bournissen, 100 points; 2. Kronberger, 98; 3. Ginther, 82; 4. Carole Merle, France, 76; 5. Katrin Gutensohn, Germany, 72; 6. Zelenskaya, 63; 7 (tie). Veronika Wallinger, Austria, and Lee-Gartner, 56; 9. Haas, 50; 10. Katja Seizinger, Germany, 34.

Overall standings: 1. Kronberger, 293 points; 2. Merle, 176; 3. Ginther, 146; 4. Bournissen, 141; 5 (tie). Anita Wachter, Austria, and Michaela Gerg, Germany, 92; 7. (tie) Gutensohn and Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 87; 9. Seizinger, 79; 10. Ingrid Salvenmoser, Austria, 75.

TENNIS

CHAMPIONS CUP TOURNAMENT
In Indian Wells, California
Quarterfinals

Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, def. Michael Chang (9), U.S., 1-6, 6-2, 7-5; Guy Forget (3), France, def. Scott Davis, U.S., 7-5, 6-1; Jim Courier (16), U.S., def. Emilio Sanchez (7), Spain, 6-2, 6-2; Michael Stich (11), Germany, def. Richey Reneberg, U.S., 6-0, 2-6, 6-4.

Semifinals

Forget def. Edberg, 6-4, 6-4; Courier def. Stich, 6-3, 6-2.

VIRGINIA SLIMS TOURNAMENT
In Boca Raton, Florida
Quarterfinals

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Meredith McGrath (16), U.S., 6-3, 6-1; Jennifer Capriati (4), U.S., def. Claudia Porwik, Germany, 6-1, 6-4; Nathalie Tauziat (8), France, def. Mary Joe Fernandez (3), U.S., 6-1, 7-5; Gabriela Sabatini (2), Argentina, def. Regina Rajchrtova, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-2.

Semifinals

Graf def. Tauziat, 6-1, 6-2; Sabatini def. Capriati, 7-5, 6-2.

COPENHAGEN OPEN
Quarterfinals

Jonas Svensson (1), Sweden, def. Christian Bergstrom (7), Sweden, 6-4, 7-5; Jakob Hlasek (3), Switzerland, def. Christian Saceanu, Germany, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Semifinals

Svensson def. Hlasek, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3; Anders Jarryd, Sweden, def. Todd Woodbridge (6), Australia, 6-0, 6-4.

Final

Svensson def. Jarryd, 6-7, (5-7), 6-2, 6-2.

CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
West Indies vs. Australia, Second Day
Saturday, in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Australia innings: 172-9 (34 overs)
West Indies innings: 127 all out (31.1 overs)
Third Day, Sunday
Australia innings: 245-7 (49 overs)

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	34	24	12	80	265	222
Pittsburgh	35	30	4	74	293	262
Philadelphia	31	30	9	71	231	224
New Jersey	28	29	12	68	240	228
Washington	30	32	6	66	216	222
N.Y. Islanders	23	38	9	55	200	256
Adams Division						
x-Boston	39	22	9	87	260	234
x-Montreal	36	26	8	80	242	215
x-Buffalo	25	26	17	67	239	234
x-Hartford	28	32	9	65	206	235
Quebec	13	44	12	38	194	309

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-St. Louis	40	19	10	90	277	224
x-Chicago	41	22	6	88	237	181
x-Detroit	30	33	8	68	245	265
Minnesota	23	33	13	59	218	230
Toronto	19	42	9	47	210	287
Smythe Division						
x-Los Angeles	40	21	8	88	292	215
x-Calgary	40	22	7	87	297	219
Edmonton	32	32	5	69	234	233
Winnipeg	23	37	11	57	235	255
Vancouver	24	40	8	56	213	284

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 2 3 0—5
Buffalo 0 1 2—3
Presley (12), Larmer (37), Peluso (5), Roenick 2 (36); Hawerchuk (23), Ray (6), Andreychuk (28). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Malarchuk, Wakaluk) 13-9-6—28. Buffalo (on Hasek) 11-14-7—32.

Washington 1 1 0—2
Winnipeg 0 1 0—1
Hatcher (20), Miller (18); Elynuik (29). Shots on goal: Washington (on Essensa, Tabaracci) 12-11-9—32. Winnipeg (on Beaupre) 15-7-5—27.

Philadelphia 2 0 2—4
Edmonton 0 4 1—5
Berube (6), Baron (6), Pederson (9), Lacombe (10); Gelinas (17), MacTavish (15), Klima 2 (35), Buchberger (3). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Fuhr) 13-7-7—27. Edmonton (on Wregget) 10-13-5—28.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 0 0 0—0
Boston 1 0 1—2
Neely (45), Janney (24). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Moog) 9-2-8—19. Boston (on Reese) 5-8-4—17.

Detroit 0 2 0—2
Minnesota 2 3 1—6
Barr (17), Probert (15); Glynn (6), Gagner (36), Dahlen 3 (19), Giles (3). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Casey) 8-12-8—28. Minnesota (on Bester) 10-21-11—42.

N.Y. Rangers 2 1 1—4
N.Y. Islanders 1 3 2—6
Gartner (39), Maller (4), Turcotte (21), Patrick (10); D. King 2 (19), Ferraro (21), LaFontaine 2 (39), Volek (22). Shots on goal: Rangers (on Healy) 14-9-20—43. Islanders (on Richter, Vanbiesbrouck) 6-8-6—20.

Pittsburgh 2 0 2—5
Hartford 1 0 1—2
Lemieux (11), Jagr (22), S. Young (15), Recchi (36), Stevens (32); Hunter (11), Cullen (32). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Whitmore) 12-9-11—32. Hartford (on Barrasso) 10-3-12—25.

Los Angeles 1 0 2—3
Quebec 0 0 0—0
Donnelly (6), Blake (9), Granato (27). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Cloutier) 7-8-10—25. Quebec (on Hrudey) 4-9-8—21.

Vancouver 1 1 0—2
Montreal 2 1 1—4
Bozek (15), Nedved (8); Richer (26), Courtnall 2 (25), LeClair (1). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Roy) 8-11-9—28. Montreal (on Gamble) 9-8-3—20.

Calgary 1 3 4—8
St. Louis 0 2 2—4
Reichel (16), C. Wilson (9), Nieuwendyk 2 (39), Gilmour (18), Fleury 3 (44); Sutter (15), Oates (23), Hull (76), Bassen (15). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Riendeau) 12-13-8—33. St. Louis (on Vernon) 9-11-16—36.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
FC Groningen 4, Sparta Rotterdam 0
FC Volendam 1, SC Heerenveen 1
FC Utrecht 0, FC Den Haag 0
Feyenoord Rotterdam 0, Willem II Tilburg 1
FC Twente Enschede 2, SVV Schiedam 1
NEC Nijmegen 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 2
MVV Maastricht 0, RKC Waalwijk 1
Fortuna Sittard 0, Vitesse Arnhem 4
Standings: PSV 31 points; FC Groningen 29; Ajax 26; FC Utrecht 23; Vitesse and Roda JC 20; FC Den Haag, FC Twente, Willem II and RKC 19; Fortuna S. 18; SVV and FC Volendam 16; Feyenoord and Sparta 14; NEC 13; MVV 11; Heerenveen 9.

ENGLISH FA CUP
Quarterfinals
Arsenal 2, Cambridge 1
Norwich 0, Nottingham Forest 1
Sixth Round
Tottenham 2, Notts County 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Aston Villa 1, Luton 2
Chelsea 3, Manchester United 2
Crystal Palace 2, Southampton 1
Leeds United 2, Coventry 0
Manchester City 0, Liverpool 3
Sunderland 0, Sheffield United 1
Standings: Arsenal and Liverpool 57 points; Crystal Palace 52; Leeds 46; Manchester City 41; Manchester United, Wimbledon and Chelsea 40; Tottenham 39; Norwich 34; Everton 33; Nottingham Forest and Luton 32; Sheffield United 31; Southampton 29; Aston Villa, Coventry and Queens Park Rangers 28; Sunderland 26; Derby 20.

FRENCH CUP
Nantes 1, Mulhouse 0
Dijon 3, Nice 1
Avignon 0, Toulon 4
Monaco 1, Saint-Seurin 0
Bourges 1, Bordeaux 0
Marseille 4, Strasbourg 1
Lille 4, Epinal 2
Angers 2, Lyon 0
Saint-Quentin 0, Auxerre 2
Niort 1, Caen 0
Dunkerque 2, Nancy 3
Toulouse 3, Bastia 1
Rouen 1, Rennes 0
Cannes 2, Orleans 1
Avranches 1, Sochaux 2
Mont-de-Marsan 2, Metz 3
U.S. Montagnarde 0, Montpellier 2
Wasquehal 0, Paris St Germain 1
Venissieux 0, Brest 2
Mandelieu 0, Saint-Etienne 6
Plabonec 1, Le Mans 4

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
St Pauli 0, FC Nuremberg 0
Werder Bremen 2, FC Cologne 1
VfB Stuttgart 0, Bayern Munich 3
Karlsruhe 3, Hertha Berlin 0
Kaiserslautern 2, Borussia Dortmund 2
Fortuna Duesseldorf 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 0
Bochum 0, Hamburg 1
Bayer Leverkusen 1, Bayer Uerdingen 0
Borussia Moenchengladbach 1, Wattenscheid 1

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Atalanta of Bergamo 2, Lecce 1
Bari 0, Lazio of Rome 0
Bologna 0, Genoa 3
Cagliari 2, Pisa 1
Fiorentina 0, Napoli 0
Internazionale of Milan 2, Juventus of Turin 0
AS Roma 1, Parma 1
Sampdoria of Genoa 2, AC Milan 0
Torino 2, Cesena 1
Standings: Inter Milan and Sampdoria 35 points; AC Milan 32; Juventus, Parma and Genoa 28; Lazio 27; Torino 26; Roma 25; Napoli 23; Bari and Atalanta 22; Fiorentina 21; Lecce 19; Pisa and Cagliari 17; Bologna 14; Cesena 13.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Osasuna 0, Atletico Madrid 3
Athletic Bilbao 0, Barcelona 6
Real Madrid 2, Real Sociedad 3
Burgos 1, Sporting Gijon 1
Real Valladolid 2, FC Seville 1
Betis Seville 2, Real Mallorca 2
Espanol 2, Cadiz 1
Valencia 2, Real Zaragoza 0
Real Oviedo 0, Sporting Logrones 0
Standings: Barcelona 42 points, Atletico Madrid 37, Osasuna Pamplona 31, Real Madrid, Seville and Valencia 28, Sporting Gijon 27, Logrones and Oviedo 26, Real Sociedad 24, Burgos and Espanol 23, Real Zaragoza, Athletic Bilbao, Real Mallorca and Real Valladolid 21.

TRACK & FIELD

Indoor Championships

SUNDAY'S FINALS

Men

200: 1, Nikolay Antonov, Bulgaria, 20.67. 2, Linford Christie, Britain, 20.72. 3, Ade Mafe, Britain, 20.92.

400: 1, Devon Morris, Jamaica, 46.17. 2, Simon Kitur, Kenya, 46.21. 3, Cayetano Cornet, Spain, 46.52.

800: 1, Paul Ereng, Kenya, 1:47.08. 2, Thomas De Teresa, Spain, 1:47.82. 3, Simon Hoogewerf, Canada, 1:47.88.

3,000: 1, Frank O'Mara, Ireland, 7:41.14. 2, Hammou Boutayeb, Morocco, 7:43.64. 3, Rob Denmark, Britain, 7:43.90.

5,000-kilometer walk: 1, Mikhail Shchennikov, Soviet Union, 18:23.55 (world record, previous record 18:23.88, Frants Kostyukevitch, Soviet Union). 2, Giovanni De Benedictis, Italy, 18:23.60. 3, Kostyukevitch, 18:47.05.

1,600 relay: 1, Germany (Rico Lieder, Jens Carlowitz, Karsten Just, Olaf Hense), 3:03.05 (world record, previous record 3:05.21, United States). 2, United States, 3:03.24. 3, Italy, 3:05.51.

Triple jump: 1, Igor Lapshin, Soviet Union, 17.31 meters. 2, Leonid Voloshin, Soviet Union, 17.04. 3, Tord Henriksson, Sweden, 16.88.

High jump: 1, Hollis Conway, United States, 2.40. 2, Artur Partyka, Poland, 2.37. 3, Javier Sotomayor, Cuba, 2.31. 3, Aleksey Yemelin, Soviet Union, 2.31.

Women

200: 1, Merlene Ottey, Jamaica, 22.24 (ties her world record). 2, Irina Sergeyeva, Soviet Union, 22.41. 3, Grit Breuer, Germany, 22.58.

400: 1, Diane Dixon, United States, 50.64. 2, Sandra Myers, Spain, 50.99. 3, Anita Protti, Switzerland, 51.41.

800: 1, Christine Wachtel, Germany, 2:01.51. 2, Violeta Beclea, Romania, 2:01.75. 3, Ella Kovacs, Romania, 2:01.79.

1,500: 1, Lyudmila Rogachova, Soviet Union, 4:05.09. 2, Ivana Kubesova, Czechoslovakia, 4:06.22. 3, Tudorita Chidu, Romania, 4:06.27.

1,600 relay: 1, Germany (Grit Breuer, Katrin Schreiter, Sandra Seuser, Annett Hesselbarth), 3:27.22 (world record, previous record 3:28.80, Soviet Union). 2, Soviet Union, 3:27.95. 3, United States, 3:29.00.

Shot put: 1, Xinmei Sui, China, 20.54. 2, Zhihong Huang, China, 20.33. 3, Natalya Lisovskaya, Soviet Union, 20.00.

SATURDAY'S FINALS

Men

1500: 1, Nourredine Morceli, Algeria, 3:41.57. 2, Fermin Cacho, Spain, 3:42.68. 3, Mario Silva, Portugal, 3:43.85.

60 hurdles: 1, Greg Foster, United States, 7.45. 2, Igor Kazanov, Soviet Union, 7.47. 3, Mark McKoy, Canada, 7.49.

Long jump: 1, Dietmar Haaf, Germany, 8.15. 2, Jaime Jefferson, Cuba, 8.04. 3, Giovanni Evangelisti, Italy, 7.93.

Pole vault: 1, Sergei Bubka, Soviet Union, 6.00. 2, Viktor Ryzhenkov, Soviet Union, 5.80. 3, Ferenc Salbert, France, 5.70.

Women

3,000: 1, Marie-Pierre Duros, France, 8:50.69. 2, Margareta Keszeg, Romania, 8:51.51. 3, Lyubov Kremlyova, Soviet Union, 8:51.90.

60 hurdles: 1, Lyudmila Narozhilenko, Soviet Union, 7.88 seconds. 2, Monique Ewanje-Epee, France, 7.90. 3, Aliuska Lopez, Cuba, 8.03.

3-kilometer walk: 1, Beate Anders, Germany, 11:50.90 (world record, previous record, 11:56.00, Anders). 2, Kerry Saxby, Australia, 12:03.21. 3, Ileana Salvador, Italy, 12:07.47.

High jump: 1, Heike Henkel, Germany, 2.00. 2, Tamara Bykova, Soviet Union, 1.97. 3, Heike Balck, Germany, 1.94.

Long jump: 1, Larisa Berezhnaya, Soviet Union, 6.84. 2, Heike Drechsler, Germany, 6.82. 3, Marieta Ilcu, Romania, 6.74.

BASEBALL

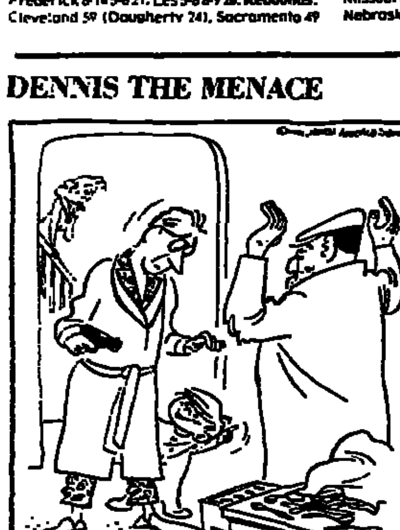
FRIDAY'S EXHIBITION RESULTS
Minnesota 5, Pittsburgh 3
Houston 7, Atlanta 6
Cincinnati 3, Kansas City 2
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5
New York Yankees 4, Montreal 3
New York Mets 4, Los Angeles 3
Chicago White Sox 6, Detroit 5
Baltimore 5, Texas 0
St. Louis 11, Toronto 3
Oakland 3, Cleveland 1
San Diego 14, California 11
Seattle 7, Milwaukee 2
Chicago Cubs 7, San Francisco 6

SATURDAY'S EXHIBITION RESULTS
Texas 4, Minnesota 2, 6 innings, rain
Atlanta 4, Montreal 0
New York Yankees 8, Baltimore 3
Toronto 5, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 4, San Francisco 3
San Diego 2, California 1
Chicago Cubs 7, Milwaukee 6, 11 innings
Seattle 4, Oakland 1

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Brian McRae and Harvey Pulliam, outfielders, on one-year contracts.
OAKLAND—Agreed to terms with Lance Blankenship, infielder, on one-year contract.

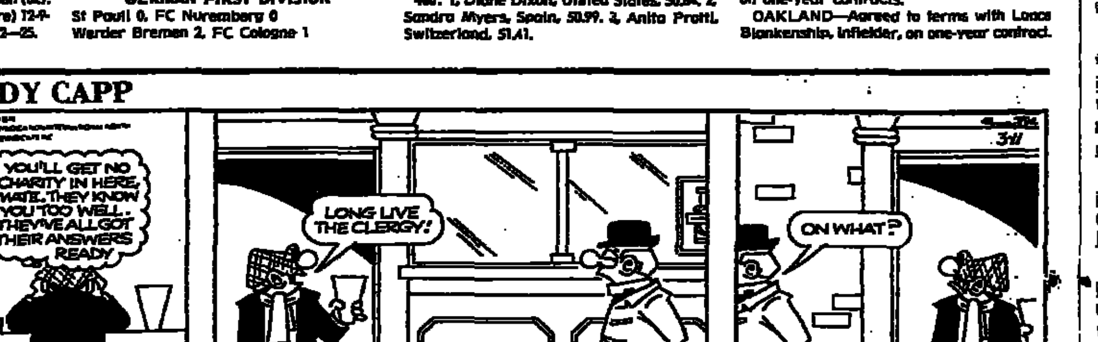
DENNIS THE MENACE



"GO AHEAD, DADDY—SQUIRT IT RIGHT IN HIS EYE!"

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP



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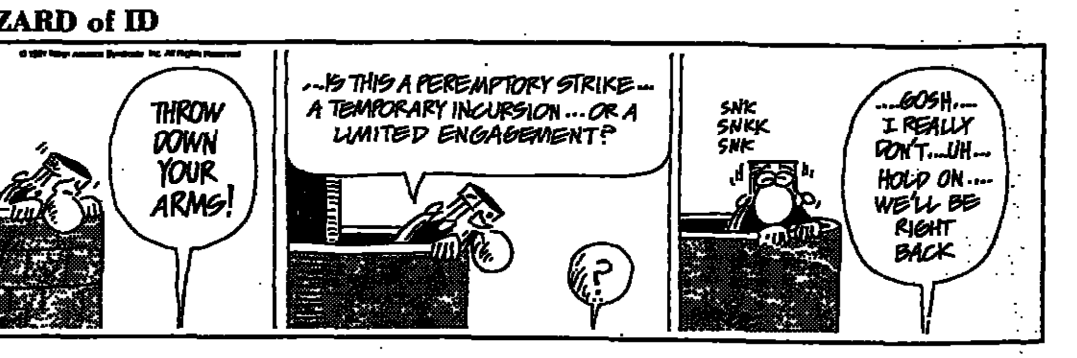
WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPTIL

SCUHR

HIRTHE

CIRPAY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: YOUTH LOVER TINKLE OCCULT
Answer: Unhappy is the man who "knows it all" but has no one to --- TELL IT TO

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REX MORGAN

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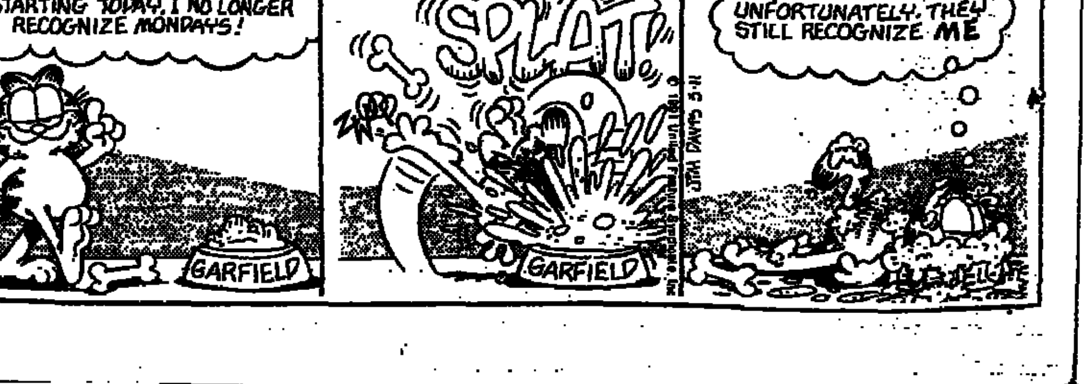

Seton Ha

Upset of Utah Puts BYU in Tournament

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MONDAY SPORTS

Seton Hall Wraps Up First Big East Title, North Carolina Wins ACC

Upset of Utah Puts BYU in Tournament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Tyrone Tate, open under the basket, missed a shot as time expired in overtime, giving Brigham Young a 51-49 upset of the eighth-ranked Utes in the Western Athletic Conference tournament's championship game.

The victory in Laramie, Wyoming, made BYU one of five teams to gain the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Saturday *night* by winning conference championships. Florida State, Northeastern, Xavier of Ohio and Montana also advanced to the national championship playoffs.

Nate Call made two free throws with eight seconds left to put BYU ahead by 51-49. After a timeout, Utah's Josh Grant quickly brought the ball down the court and passed under the basket to Tate, whose shot bounced off the rim.

"You can't get a better shot than that," said Utah's coach, Rick Majerus. "I feel bad for Tyrone because he believes he lost the game and that's ridiculous."

Utah (28-3) had a chance to win at the end of regulation when Walter Watts, off a pass from Tate, dunked the ball to tie the score at 44. Watts was fouled on the play by Shawn Bradley, but missed his free throw.

Big West: Top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas won its 41st in a row, beating Fresno State by 98-74 on Sunday in the Big West Conference tournament title game in Long Beach, California.

Anderson Hunt scored 23 points and Larry Johnson had 22 for UNLV (30-0), which will try to become the first team to repeat as national champion since UCLA in 1973.

Johnson and UNLV returned to full speed to post a 40th straight victory by beating California-Santa Barbara, 95-67, in the tournament semifinal on Saturday.

The Runnin' Rebels were slowed to a walk by Long Beach State's slowdown offense in a 49-29 quarterfinal victory Friday.

Fresno State (14-15) gained the final with an 87-70 victory over Pacific, aided by Wilbert Hooker's 26 points.

Midwestern Collegiate: In Dayton, Ohio, Jamie Gladden scored 18 of his 24 points in the first half as Xavier of Ohio (21-9) won its fourth league title in five years.

Metro Conference: Florida State (20-10) rallied from a 20-point deficit in the final 17 minutes to beat Louisville in Roanoke, Virginia, and take the conference title.

Charlie Ward's three-pointer with 23 seconds left was the winning basket for Florida State, which is leaving the Metro after 15 years to join the Atlantic Coast Conference next season.

Louisville (14-16), which had won the last three Metro championships, had its first losing season since 1941-42.

North Atlantic: Ron Lacey's 18 points led Northeastern (22-10) to the conference title in Boston.

Big Sky: In Missoula, Montana, Kevin Kearney scored 20 points as Montana beat Idaho to win its first Big Sky tournament championship in six attempts.

Southwest: In the tournament semifinal in Dallas, No. 5 Arkansas got an offensive boost from Roosevelt Wallace and Arlyn Bowers, two players not known for their scoring, in beating Rice, 109-80.

Wallace, averaging only eight points per game, got 18 and Bowers, averaging 11 points, scored 17 for the Razorbacks (30-3).

Joey Wright scored 25 points to put No. 23 Texas (22-7) into the championship game with an 82-74 victory over Southern Methodist.

Southeastern: In Nashville, Tennessee, Melvin Cheatum and Gary Waites sparked an 11-0 second-half run as Alabama (20-9) beat Auburn, 77-59, and reached the final for the eighth time in 10 years.

Auburn had advanced to the semifinal with a 92-77 upset of Louisiana State on Friday. LSU played without star center Shaquille O'Neal, who has a hairline fracture of his leg.

Elsewhere: No. 9 Arizona, already assured of the Pacific 10 title, ran its home winning streak to 64 games with a 107-65 rout of Oregon. No. 20 De Paul (20-8) virtually assured itself an NCAA berth with an 80-56 blowout of visiting Notre Dame, its 12th victory in the last 13 games. Northwestern became the first Big Ten team to go 0-18 in conference play when it lost to Purdue, 77-48. *(AP, UPI)*

Ron Frehm/The Associated Press

Joey Brown got ahead of Gordon Winchester on fast break for Georgetown, but Seton Hall had little trouble winning its first Big East Conference tournament title, 74-62, on Sunday in New York.

No. 2 Ohio State Is Upset, Shares Big Ten With Indiana

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

No. 21 Seton Hall, which went down to the wire in winning its first two games of the Big East tournament, didn't need any last-second heroics Sunday as the Pirates took control early and went on to beat Georgetown, 74-62, in New York and gain a spot in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's national championship tournament.

Oliver Taylor, whose shots at the buzzer won the two earlier games for Seton Hall, was named the tournament's most valuable player. He scored 15 points in the final.

Seton Hall (22-8) led by as many as 11 points in the first half of its first league championship game. As the fourth seed, it was the lowest-ranked team to win the tournament.

The sixth-seeded Hoyas (18-12) entered the tournament as a perilous choice for an at-large berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament because so many of their victories have come against non-Division I teams. But by making the final, Georgetown seemed assured of reaching the national championship playoffs for the 13th straight year.

Georgetown took its only lead of the game at 32-31 on Alonzo Mourning's jumper 53 seconds into the second half.

Seton Hall came back with a 9-2 run capped by a three-pointer by Terry Dehere, who led the Pirates with 16 points despite making only 5 of 12 shots from the field.

A driving lay-up by Lamont Morgan closed the Hoyas to 44-39 with 13:03 to play, but Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, was assessed a technical foul with 11:55 to play, the Hoyas lost possession of the ball and Dehere made both free throws.

Georgetown never got closer than six points the rest of the game. The Hoyas shot 34 percent.

Georgetown had never lost in its six previous Big East title games.

Mourning led Georgetown with 22 points and 13 rebounds. Dikembe Mutombo had eight points, all in the first half, and seven rebounds. He broke Derrick Coleman's year-old tournament record of 40 rebounds by five.

Seton Hall's victory was an improbable ending to an improbable tournament in which the top three seeds — Syracuse, St. John's and Connecticut — fell in the quarterfinals. The Pirates beat Villanova in the semifinals and Georgetown eliminated Providence.

Seton Hall had gained the final as Taylor made a game-winning shot on Saturday for the second straight day. A basket by Villanova's Marc Dowdell tied it at 72 with 27 seconds left. Taylor, whose driving layup with one second left beat Pittsburgh on Friday, then dribbled as the clock ran down until launching his winning shot from the key.

Friday, the biggest upset came when Greg Woodard sank two free throws with 4.7 seconds left, allowing Villanova to complete its second-half surge and get past Syracuse, 70-68.

Atlantic Coast: Rick Fox, the tournament's most valuable player, scored 25 points as seventh-ranked North Carolina routed No. 6 Duke, 96-74, in Charlotte, North Carolina to win its 12th ACC championship.

It was the most lopsided ACC championship victory since North Carolina beat North Carolina State by 87-50 in 1968.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The normally composed Blue Devils (26-7) were taken out of their game within five minutes. Duke also was whistled for two technical fouls, one on the coach, Mike Krzyzewski, and another on Christian Laettner, who led Duke with 22 points.

North Carolina (25-5) avenged two regular-season losses to Duke.

On Saturday, Laettner scored 20 points as Duke beat North Carolina State, 93-72, and North Carolina recovered after blowing a 16-point lead to down Virginia, 76-71.

Iowa 80, No. 2 Ohio State 69: Rodell Davis scored 19 points and Kevin Smith, a 37 percent free throw shooter, hit three key foul shots down the stretch as Iowa scored the upset that denied the visiting Buckeyes an outright Big Ten Conference championship.

It was the second straight loss for Ohio State, which ended up sharing the league title with Indiana. Both teams finished 15-3 in the Big Ten, but the Buckeyes get the league's automatic NCAA bid because they beat Indiana twice.

The Hawkeyes led by 47-39 at halftime and went up 66-56 on Davis's basket with 9:42 remaining. Jamaal Brown's basket with 4:03 left capped a 9-3 spurt that cut the lead to 69-65, but that was as close as the Buckeyes got.

No. 3 Indiana 70, Illinois 58: Eric Anderson scored 20 points to lead third-ranked Indiana to a Big Ten victory in Champaign, Illinois.

The Hoosiers (27-4, 15-3 Big Ten) raced to a 16-2 lead and then withstood repeated Illini rallies. Greg Graham and Calbert Cheaney each had 11 for Indiana.

After the game, coaches Bob Knight of Indiana and Lou Henson of Illini argued in the tunnel leading from the court and had to be separated. Knight cursed Henson and Henson challenged Knight to step outside.

"His entire life is built on intimidation, and the big bully won't intimidate me," said Henson, angered when Knight left the court early, apparently to avoid him.

Big Eight: Missouri, barred from the NCAA tournament this season by probation, got 31 points from Doug Smith and beat 13th-ranked Nebraska, 90-82, in the tournament final in Kansas City, Missouri.

Missouri (20-10) used a pair of three-pointers by Melvin Booker in an 11-2 run to take the lead for good, 63-59, with 13:02 to play.

The Cornhuskers (26-7) trailed, 76-75, after Eric Piatowski's three-pointer with 6:33 left, and a three-pointer by Beau Reid pulled Nebraska within 81-78 with 3:59 to play. Smith then made two free throws to put Missouri's lead at five.

Smith scored a tournament record 92 points in three games and was named most valuable player.

In Saturday's semifinals, Nebraska had beaten another team seemingly certainly headed for the tournament, No. 12 Kansas, 87-83. Missouri needed two overtimes to upset No. 14 Oklahoma State in the semifinals.

The difference for Missouri was Smith's two foul shots with 2.8 seconds left in the second overtime. Smith, who finished with 29 points, was fouled by Cornell Hatcher while grabbing a missed shot by Oklahoma State's Byron Houston.

Mid-American: Marcus Kennedy scored 21 points, including the game-clinching free throw with six seconds left, as top-seeded Eastern Michigan (24-6) held off Toledo and won the tournament final and NCAA berth in Detroit, 67-66, on Sunday. *(AP, UPI)*

SIDELINES

Sabatini Gets Past Graf

BOCA RATON, Florida (AP) — Gabriela Sabatini, hoping to move up from No. 4, beat Steffi Graf, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), Sunday in the final of the Virginia Slims of Florida.

The top-seeded Graf knew all week that her record 186-week streak at No. 1 would end Monday, when Monica Seles moves to the top of the ladder despite taking last week off. The computer rankings are based on performances during the previous 52 weeks, and they'll no longer penalize Seles for her third-round loss last year at Boca Raton.

Graf will be ranked No. 2 this week, but Sabatini is gaining on her. In fact, she's now beaten Graf three consecutive times after losing 20 of her first 24 matches against the German.

● Guy Forget of France eliminated top seed and defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, in a semifinal match of the Champions Cup in Indian Wells, California, on Saturday. Forget, the No. 3 seed, will face No. 16 Jim Courier in Sunday's final. Courier defeated Michael Stich of Germany, 6-3, 6-2.

● Chris Evert, 36, and her husband Andy Mill are expecting their first child in early October, the couple announced Friday.

South African Wins European Golf

SANTA PONSA, Balearic Islands (AP) — Gavin Levenson of South Africa shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday to win the Baleares Open golf tournament, his first PGA European Tour victory in 12 years.

Tied for the lead with England's Steven Richardson after 16 holes, Levenson sank his fifth birdie of the day. Levenson's total was 282 and Richardson finished a shot back, closing with a 71.

● Steve Pate held a six-stroke lead when a storm delayed completion of the third round of the Honda Classic in Coral Springs, Florida.

England Won't Change Rugby Squad

LONDON (AFP) — England rugby union selectors again made history Sunday by naming the same team for the fourth successive match to face France in the grand slam showdown at Twickenham next Saturday.

No country has twice gone through a Five Nations championship campaign unchanged, although England did so in 1960.

"After beating Ireland, 16-7, we could not see any real reason to change," said England's manager, Geoff Cooke.

U.S. Soccer Team Ends Losing Streak

TAMPA, Florida (UPI) — The U.S. national soccer team scored a 2-0 exhibition victory over Olimpia of Paraguay, ending a four-game losing streak and a six-game scoring drought.

Team captain Peter Vermes scored one goal and assisted on the other to lead the U.S. team in the debut of its interim coach, John Kowalski.

● Former German standout Rudi Gutendorf will be named coach of the Chinese national soccer team on Wednesday. *(AFP)*

● Ronnie Moran was appointed manager of ailing English soccer champion Liverpool, replacing Kenny Dalglish. Moran's position will be reviewed at the end of the season. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Augustine Olobia of Washington State defeated Raghib (Rocket) Ismail of Notre Dame in the 55-meter final at the National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track and field championships in Indianapolis on Saturday. Olobia, a native of Nigeria, clocked 6.17 seconds to 6.19 for the football star. *(UPI)*

Greg LeMond, winner of the Tour de France, finished 25th in Sunday's first stage of the Paris-to-Nice cycling race, 27 seconds behind leaders Tony Rominger and Thierry Marie. "It was very slippery, but I ran a good race," LeMond said. "I didn't want to fall off or take any risk." *(AP)*

Greg Haugen and Hector *(Macho)* Camacho, involved in a controversial WBO junior welterweight title bout won by Haugen last month, will meet again in May in Nevada, Haugen's manager said Saturday. Camacho lost a point by swinging at his opponent after Haugen refused to touch gloves before the final round. If not for the deduction, Camacho would have kept his title on a draw. *(AP)*

Bobby Czyz, the former light heavyweight champion, took Robert Daniels's WBA cruiserweight title Friday night with a 12-round split decision in Atlantic City, New Jersey. *(AP)*

Yukoh Tada, the Japanese sailor who won his class in the first BOC Challenge race, committed suicide Friday in Sydney, said an official for one of the teams in this year's race. He was 61. *(NYT)*

Girardelli Captures 4th World Cup Overall Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ASPEN, Colorado — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg clinched a record-tying fourth World Cup overall title in the men's slalom race on Sunday, closing out the challenge of Olympic champion Alberto Tombo of Italy.

Girardelli finished fourth in the race, won by Rudolf Nierlich of Austria, and thus earned enough points to equal the feat of Gustav Thoeni of Italy and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland.

Tomba, who needed to win the remaining gate races to have a shot at catching Girardelli, made a major mistake in his first run that left him in 15th place and unable to finish higher than sixth, despite having the quickest second run. Tomba won a giant slalom race on Saturday and clinched the World Cup title in that discipline.

Girardelli now has 242 points, with runner-up Tomba at 177. Tomba will compete in only two more races, a slalom and giant slalom at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, in two weeks.

"It was a nervous situation this morning for me," Girardelli said. "I'm happy it's over."

Nierlich, the reigning world champion in giant slalom who placed second in Saturday's giant slalom here, survived a challenge to his second run, when a gatekeeper ruled he had missed a gate. A television replay, however, showed the run to be good.

Nierlich had the fastest first run of 43.53 seconds, .08 ahead of Sweden's Tomas Fogdoe. Austria's Michael Tritscher stood third in 44.07. Girardelli was eighth after the first run in 44.52 seconds.

Tomba nearly missed a gate midway down the course for a 45.01 clocking, 1.48 seconds behind Nierlich.

"It is very difficult in the middle, and I made a big mistake," said Tomba, disappointed with his poor showing on a course that was set by Thoeni, his personal coach.

Saturday, Tomba's runs were reversed as a dominating first run was enough to give him the victory and his first World Cup title since 1988, when he won the slalom and giant slalom titles as well as two Olympic gold medals.

Tomba had runs of 1 minute, 5.15 seconds and 1:06.77 for an aggregate of 2:11.92.

Nierlich, who stood fourth after the first run, had the quickest second run of 1:05.86 and wound up at 2:12.39.

For the first time in World Cup history, prize money is being distributed to the top five finishers in the three races here. Tomba earned $3,500, Nierlich $2,500 and Girardelli $1,500. *(AP, UPI)*

■ **Giant Slalom to Wyberg**

Sweden's Pernilla Wyberg won the women's World Cup giant slalom on Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Lake Louise, Alberta.

Wyberg, the defending world champion in the specialty, set the pace in the first run with a time of 1:06.10 and her combined time of 2:12.24 was 68 hundredths of a second in front of Switzerland's Vreni Schneider and more than and second and a half better than Austrian Sylvia Eder.

Austrian Petra Kronberger missed a gate and was disqualified.

Saturday, Sabine Ginther won her first World Cup race, beating Chantal Bournissen of Switzerland by nearly a second in a women's downhill in the same place.

Reuters

Rose in New York: Signing everything that was placed before him.

Rose Is Back in Action, at $50 a Bat

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — For almost three hours, Pete Rose signed everything placed in front of him at the Roosevelt Hotel: baseball bats, balls, scorecards, faded magazine covers, you name it. If you paid $20 — $50 for a bat — Rose put his name on it.

It was his first public appearance since being released in January from prison, where he had served a five-month sentence after pleading guilty to charges that he had hidden income from the Internal Revenue Service. He is now on probation and living in a Cincinnati halfway house.

The Hall of Fame may have said he is not welcome, but hundreds of fans and collectors, some waiting three hours before the doors opened, lined up with tickets to buy his autograph Saturday. The media showed up en masse as well, with camera crews from CNN and all the local stations and a number of print journalists.

Rose declined any comment other than to say hello to a few reporters he recognized.

Show organizers declined to say how much Rose was paid, although his standard fee, before he was barred from major league baseball last spring, was generally in the $15,000-$20,000 range. He guaranteed at least a thousand autographs, and received more money for anything over that number. He definitely met his quota.

Dressed in a red warmup suit bearing the logo of the Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League, he arrived at 10:30 A.M. as scheduled, accompanied by his business agent, who sat next to him throughout the session.

Rose was greeted with a smattering of applause as he moved toward a table on a balcony overlooking the hotel ballroom. As fans approached the table, he shook hands with anyone who asked and many fans said Rose seemed upbeat and pleased to be there.

"He just said, 'Hello, how are you doing?' " said Charles Dietz of Whitestone, New York, a collector who brought several baseballs for Rose to sign. "He was very friendly."

Many who waited in the line felt strongly that Rose should be judged for his accomplishments on the field, not the alleged gambling on baseball that led to his being banned from the game last spring. Said Dietz: "He's got to be in the Hall of Fame. The guy has paid his debt to society. There's a lot worse in there than Pete Rose."

First Steps on Comeback Trail for Mattingly and Hernandez

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Part of spring training is about comebacks and second chances. Over the weekend, two players started the difficult process.

In Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Don Mattingly hit a three-run homer in an 8-3 victory by the New York Yankees over the Baltimore Orioles on Saturday. Mattingly, a .317 career hitter, was limited to 102 games last season by a back injury. His last homer came on May 20 at Yankee Stadium.

In Dunedin, Florida, Guillermo Hernandez, started his comeback by working one inning for Philadelphia against Toronto. Hernandez, the American League's most valuable player with Detroit in 1984, sat out last season and is a non-roster invitee at the Phillies' camp.

Mattingly said he had experienced "no problems so far. I'm just trying to get my swing back in shape."

Last year, Mattingly's back problems contributed to a .256 average with only five homers and 40 runs batted in. There was even some speculation that his back problem could threaten his career. But he made a return for a few games in September just to ease his own doubts.

"A healthy Don Mattingly makes all the difference," said the Yankees' manager, Stump Merrill. "His presence is important in a lot of ways."

To prove his value in the clubhouse, the Yankees made Mattingly their team captain at the start of spring training.

"I know we're not expected to have a good season," Mattingly said. "But we were close in a lot of games last year."

Jeff Robinson, who was acquired by Baltimore from Detroit in January, gave up Mattingly's homer in the third inning.

In the Phillies-Blue Jays game, Toronto won, 5-1, as Roberto Alomar and John Olerud homered.

In other spring training developments:

● Hall of Famer Jim Palmer, 45, is still expected to debut Monday against the Boston Red Sox in his comeback bid with Baltimore, but physical problems kept him from accompanying the team to Fort Lauderdale.

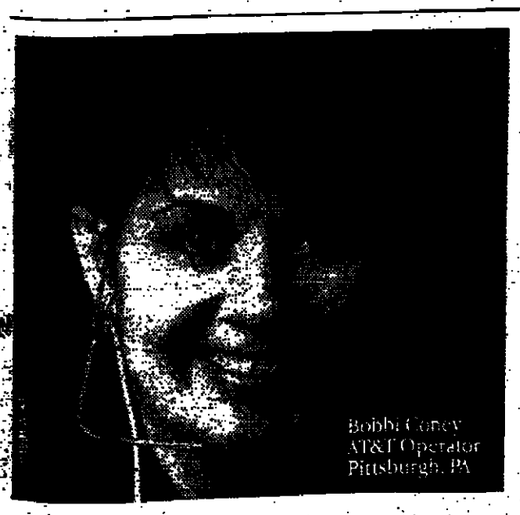
Palmer, who worked in an intrasquad game on Thursday, stayed in Sarasota, Florida, and was treated for a tender right Achilles' tendon and sore hamstring.

"It's a little setback but I'll be okay," he said. "Look, I've come this far. I'm going to get out and do the things I need to do."

● Cincinnati right-hander Jack Armstrong, who walked out of camp Tuesday in a contract dispute, met Saturday with the Reds' owner, Marge Schott, but continued his boycott of spring training in a contract dispute.

● The Braves said they expected pitcher John Smoltz, who did not appear in camp Friday or Saturday after Atlanta renewed his contract, to return Sunday.

● The Cleveland Indians announced that first baseman Keith Hernandez has returned to his home in New York because of a herniated disk in his lower back. *(AP, WP)*



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International Herald Tribune

NICE — At first Christian Reulier thought the telephone calls were a joke although, coming as they usually did late at night because the callers took no account of the time difference between the United States and Nice, the joke soon wore thin.

"Since I don't speak American I didn't know why they were calling," he says. In time it became clear that the callers wanted

MARY BLUME

to reserve rooms at the Porte-Bonheur, an *hôtel meublé* or glorified *rooming house*, that Christian and his wife, Raymonde, have run for the past 14 years.

The Porte-Bonheur is in the drab northern reaches of Nice, a good 45-minute walk through heavy traffic and a world away from the glossy hotels and palm trees of the Promenade des Anglais. While it does have one palm tree it is an otherwise modest establishment of 11 rooms — 12 now that the Reuliers have converted their children's room — each with a hot plate, sink and a bidet. There is a shower and WC on its two floors, and a good deal of linoleum. Raymonde presses the sheets and towels on her mangle iron and Christian does the rest: "I am the managing director and *valet de chambre*," he says.

After a while Christian understood the reason for the night-time calls: By error the Porte-Bonheur has been listed in an American guidebook as the second-best hotel in Nice: a four-star luxury establishment and, given its extremely modest price of 90 francs ($17) for a single and 120 francs ($23) for a double room, a real bargain.

"Sometimes they called from Kennedy airport, from Los Angeles, even from a private airplane," Christian says.

No one wanted to believe it was a mistake and the more Christian tried to explain, the more insistent the callers became.

"I even got a telegram saying in confirmation of our Telex — *I have no Telex* machine, of course — please expect the arrival of the lieutenant governor of California and make sure your security services are alerted." The Reuliers don't have a cleaning woman, much less a security service.

"We laughed, it amused us, but I got a little tired," Christian says. "I started to jump whenever the telephone rang."

He has never seen the guidebook the Porte-Bonheur was listed in but thinks, from his imperfect understanding of the telephone calls, that it was published by the international telecommunications company MCI and is called "Planning Your Trip in Europe."

MCI did sponsor a guidebook, published with the European Travel Commission, called "Planning Your Trip: Europe," but Neil S. Martin, of the company which edited the book, says he has never heard of the Porte-Bonheur and that the guide does not even list hotels. "We have only two pages to talk about all of France," he said by telephone from New York.

Christian Reulier says the Porte-Bonheur has never been visited by a guidebook writer — the very thought makes him laugh — although the Porte-Bonheur does figure in official French hotel listings. "But where we belong," he says. "In the lowest category."

The Négresco, the poshest hotel in Nice with its sea views and its doorman in livery and sunglasses, called the Reuliers to find out how they managed to get their high rating — "They were nice about it but amazed," Christian says — and the four-star Palais Maeterlinck on the road to Villefranche also called. "They showed us their brochure," Raymonde says. "It's all in marble. Grandiose."

The Porte-Bonheur has a brochure, too, with a photograph happily taken before a distracted automobilist knocked the lamppost at the entrance askew. The text is straightforward, explaining that guests are expected to clean their rooms and that sheets and towels are supplied weekly. One guest has been there for 11 years; the others usually settle at the Porte-Bonheur while jobhunting, though in the summer there is the occasional American.

"Young ones, with knapsacks," Christian says.

The Niçois enjoy a good laugh more than anyone and the daily newspaper Nice-Matin did a story on the Reuliers' adventure, with a sketch of a cigar-smoking tycoon dangling his feet in a tin tub, no swimming pool being available. Still, there was a lurking suspicion that the Reuliers had with enviable Mediterranean guile wormed their way into the guidebook and everyone wanted to know how they did it.

"We did nothing, maybe the guidebook writer just liked our hotel's name," Christian says. Porte-Bonheur means good luck charm. In any case, there is no way the Reuliers could benefit from their new fame: they cannot handle guests with Vuitton bags and outsized demands, there is no space to add a health center or a piano bar or even a bath, and the publicity has done them no good.

Mary Blume/IHT

Christian and Raymonde Reulier in front of their modest hotel in Nice.

"It was far too outlandish to be of help," Christian says.

He thinks the mistake could have been cleared up if only he understood English and if only the callers had been more patient. "I wrote out *un petit speech* to explain but they never gave me time to say it."

Worse than the calls from the United States were those from French affiliates reserving suites for their American bosses. "They would ask for the management and I would say that I was it," says Raymonde. "Finally I would pass them to my husband."

"They would say who was that idiot who answered the phone," Christian continues. "I would say that was no idiot, that was my wife."

The worst moment of all came when Christian got a call from a contractor in Nice saying that a Mr. Packard from America was arriving at the Porte-Bonheur and had ordered that a satellite communications center be installed. The contractor wanted to know when he could come by to knock down a wall or two and install the equipment.

"For a week we argued," Christian says. "*He wanted to come and I didn't want him.* I told him I may have been listed as a four-star hotel, but I am just a little *meublé*."

The calls have abated now and Christian has had time for spring cleaning and to play with his granddaughter, four-month old Morgane, and with his grandson Sébastien, a fine young man of about nine. Both Raymonde and Christian would love to see the guidebook that mysteriously changed their lives.

"We thought it was funny to be listed among palaces," Christian says. "We'd like to have the book as a *souvenir de famille*."

LANGUAGE

Semiotics, Ro-Mo to Post-Decon

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Welcome, semiotics fans, to lit-crit's glorious new era of *post-deconstructionism*.

This epoch, which could last six months to a year, has been named here today. *Post-deconstructionism*, which I will define in due course, is coined on the analogy of *post-modernism*, the label that architects and decorative artists put on their complex and classic shapes evocative of historical periods, as they rejected the stark International style of the first half of the 20th century, with its Cubist art and wasteland poetry and 12-tone music suitable for the elevators of the World Trade Center buildings. (That sentence was written in post-modern style, with dependent clauses and recherché four-syllable words, self-consciously free to go on and on. The previous modernist style was a combination of Hemingway and James Joyce: *did the earth move for you yes yes yes yes.*)

Post-modern art is on the way out, of course, and the newer wave is, for lack of an original idea, being called *post-post-modernism*, which sounds more like a stutter than a style.

What happened to plain old *modern?* That dated adjective came into English in 1585, from the Latin *modo*, "just now," and became a popular synonym for *contemporary* or *up-to-date*; the term *Modern English* covers the development of our language since roughly the mid-15th century. As a style, however, *modern* seems passé. The current exhibit at the IBM Gallery of Science and Art in New York is "What Modern Was," a look at design from 1935 to 1965.

Paul Goldberger, cultural news editor of The New York Times, thinks modernism may never have died, and tells me that the current trend — less dogmatic and rationalist than modernism — might be called *Late Modernism*, or *Romantic Modernism*, or even (for those who like oxymorons) *Romantic Pragmatism*.

These terms have more of what deconstructionists call *jouissance* than the other candidates for architect-designer nomenclature like *New Romanticism* or *New Historicism* (terms also used by literary critics and historians). My vote is for *Romantic Modernism* because it can be shortened in headlines as *Ro-Mo*, on the analogy of *lit-crit* for "literary criticism."

Whether it's the catchy *Ro-Mo* or some dreary monicker like *double-post-modernism*, the new label will be featured in those timetable-of-history books in the years running up to the third millennium alongside Cold War II.

□

Leap from "decorative arts" over to the politic arts: for a few weeks, the corresponding political era was called *post-Cold-War*, a posting that turned out to be premature. *The Second Cold War*, or *Cold War II*, was coined by Richard J. Whalen as a chapter title in his 1974 book, "Taking Sides." This parallel to World Wars I and II did not take hold until recently, when a chimpull of pundits began to use it. Now it bids fair to challenge the *New World Order*, which could be the name of an era to come if the *Second Cold War* turns out to be the brief interlude between Gorbachev and Yeltsin.

Now leap from politics to the humanities, where *modernism* has also been posted. This world of linguistics, semiotics and literature likes to quote Ludwig Wittgenstein sighing, "The limits of my language mean the limits of my world." The high life of the mind in this world was roiled in the '70s and '80s by the rise of *deconstructionism*, which we will henceforth call *decon* because it is suitably irreverent. Although the word has a root in the existentialist philosopher Martin Heidegger's use of the word *Destruktion*, it does not mean "destruction" so much as "detailed disassembly."

This is the philosophy that makes the reader more important than the author, placing the interpretation higher than the text. That word *text* is central: in the old days, a flesh-and-blood author created a *work*; nowadays, a critic studies a stand-alone *text*.

Decon is a way of analyzing literature by denying the traditional meanings of words, breaking their link with *real things* and *insisting* that they have *significance* only in relation to other words or signs. Author's intent, agreed-upon meanings of words, historic or cultural settings all go by the board. (I started to write *by the boards*, but that mistakenly points to the plural *boards* of a theater. The singular *board* has been used for the past millennium as a nautical term meaning "the side of a ship," as in the right-sided *starboard*.)

In decon, only the interaction between the text and the critical reader counts. This delights the regimented legions of professional iconoclasts, but upsets communicators who like to fix meanings with some precision; it also infuriates academics who don't want to join a club with no clubhouse. Some decon, particularly in biblical exegesis, has revealed meanings in scripture heretofore unknown, and the questioning of long-held interpretation is refreshing, but the kick in the philosophy is more in taking apart than in putting back together. *Annihilate* and *nihilism* have the same root.

□

Today's heavy lifting is occasioned by the reading of the most lucid and controversial lit-crit book of the year, "Signs of the Times" by David Lehman.

Lehman derides Jacques Derrida, French founder of the movement; he zaps Roland Barthes, author of "The Death of the Author," and really gives a hard time to the late Paul de Man, high priest of the decon school in the United States, a temperate and beloved Yale professor who, it was recently discovered, happened to have embraced the tenets of Nazism in his youth in Belgium.

Everybody in this dodge doubleplays around; for both decons and their opponents, the pun is mightier than the word. Professor Geoffrey Hartman calls his hard-squeezing colleagues "boa-deconstructors" and the surreal philosophy "Derridadaism"; Lehman subtitles his book "Deconstruction and the Fall of Paul de Man," playing on the fall of Man, and labels the past-forgetfulness of his subject "Waldheimer's disease."

The name of the decon game is that the game's name means something different every time. That language philosophy is provocative, but it goes nowhere and cries out for a more satisfying theory to refute it.

That's why we are certain to see the rise of *post-deconstructionism*. That word assumes that *decon* will be remembered as important enough to rate a *post*, as *modernism* was. I think it will; some of its terminology resonates. (You cannot write anything on this subject without using the vogue verbs *roil* and *resonate*, and citing Wittgenstein and Ferdinand de Saussure.)

Take *jouissance*, for example: the common meaning is "sexual ecstasy," but Roland Barthes uses it to mean "the pleasure of the text." That sure beats a *good read*.

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How the UN Can Be More Than the Sum of Its Parts
By Flora Lewis
MIAMI — The role of the United Nations in the Gulf war sparked widespread hope that it could, after all, be used for its original purpose of promoting a more orderly world.
In fact, it served one function and one function only. That was to legitimize the use of force as compel Iraq's retreat from Kuwait.
It did not even really serve as a [illegible] would accept a big-power police force they consider's really control.
They would see it as condescending.
And yet the United Nations can be more than a mere sum of its parts.
There is a chicken-and-egg question of whether overcoming bureaucratic paralysis and intrigue would bring more effective responsibility or whether reducing the organization's more irresponsible powers would make it [illegible]
Others, but not many, claimed that now the United Nations can take care of the world.
Too much is at stake to allow either cynicism or complacency to block real chances of strengthening the organization's role in collective security.
Those chances will continue to depend — as they have since the United [illegible]
democratic assembly. But a mess be conquered by judgments of larger communities and accepted principles.
Iraq was a special case because the violation of principle was so flagrant. Even so, there should be no regrets that the coalition force was organized outside the United Nations.
The economic sanctions under UN

Arms and Man: Behind a Crushing Victory
By Gregory M. Grant
WASHINGTON — Analysts and military experts are beginning to draw lessons from the Gulf war — trying to determine why one military force so decisively defeated another of equal size, with so few losses to the victor. Clearly, the effect of air-delivered precision-guided weapons devastated the Iraqi Army's ability to conduct battlefield operations, and paved the way for the incredible success of the ground battle. But even as an age of advanced weaponry, skillful strategy showed its true importance. In particularly, we cannot overlook the importance of troop morale. The Iraqis' lack of will to fight
Decisive advantage comes not just from superior technology but the
static process of attrition also to the appalling display of World War I and, due to a lack of operational sophistication on either side, in the Iran-Iraq war.
The challenge to history's "Great Captains" has often been to surmount the advantages technology provides the enemy while employing technology's contributions to one's own success. Historical cases of overwhelming military victory show that decisive advantage is the result not just of superior technology, but of a masterful implementation of technology with creative and resourceful doctrine and strategy.
A healthy dose of military unconcern on the
the French at the Battle of Sedan in 1870. The coalition forces of the Gulf war employed the strategic turning maneuvers on a grand scale. In an unprecedented logistical feat, two full corps moved, to the west of Kuwait, in secret, ideal for rapid armored warfare, where few Iraqi units were positioned. U.S. commanders applied the offensive principle of destruction and decapitation to endure long to create a weak point. That is what the Iraqis did, placing their army in a vulnerable position, in, west, open to a strategic turning movement that unhinged the defense.
This move closely parallels the actions of the German Army in France, in 1940. Confronted with the heavy fortifications of the Maginot Line along the French border, the Germans planners executed a wide flanking sweep to trap the French

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